ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,099—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

L. OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4295	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3700	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	950	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4159	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th. March 21st
April 4th April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARIO. RACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	250	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	o sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

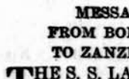
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 1st March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

STRAW HATS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SCARVES AND TIES.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS.
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS: STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.

'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S

NEW STOCK

OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS

JUST

ARRIVED,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

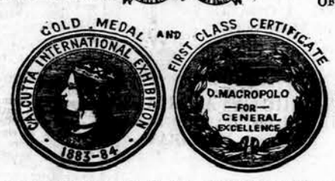
THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR



THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	"	25	" 10	0
Reg. Reina	"	25	" 7	8
Trabucos	"	25	" 3	4
Caliope	"	50	" 6	0
Damas	"	100	" 10	0
Romeo Y Julietta	"	50	" 5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	" 10	0
* Coros	"	25	" 5	0
Carolina	"	100	" 8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	" 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	" "	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	" "	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S HORSE MEDICINES.

STRENGTHENING POWDER.
CONDITION do.
HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.
SORE BACK POWDER.
HEALING OINTMENT.
BLISTERING do.
AKEODERMA.
Disinfectants for the Stable.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HOOF BLACKING.

A Jet Black Stain for Horses' Feet, which dries immediately on application.

DIRECTIONS:—
Apply with a small piece of Sponge once or twice a Week.
Bottle should be kept well Corked.

Price per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES.

CONDITION BALLS.
DISTEMPER Do.
WORM Do.
PURGATIVE MIXTURE.
COUGH Do.
CANKER LOTION.
MANGE OINTMENT.
INSECT POWDER,
Disinfectants for the Kennel.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

RIDING— AND SPORTING —BREECHES.

"OUR SPECIALITE"

DRAB or WHITE Soft TWILLETTE .....From Rs. 20 8
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades ... " " 25 0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours..... " " 13 0

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	"	25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	"	50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY!

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY 2ND MARCH, 1894.
Tickets, to Admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady.....Rs. 5.
Extra Lady .....Rs. 2.
And from the following :—
Which may be had of
Mr. L. B. BUSHWORTH.....Chinchpoogly.
" BENISTON .....Tardeo.
" A. H. BATESON .....Parel.
" W. PICKERING .....Mazagon.
" R. WOOD .....Colaba.
" F. RHODES .....Dadar.
Or, MR. WM. SEEL, Hony. Secy.,
II, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

There only being a very Limited Number of Tickets for Disposal, application should be made on or before TUESDAY next.
REFRESHMENTS will be Provided.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"
Arrived 24th February, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1894.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1894, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1893, declare a Dividend, elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 28th February, to Wednesday, the 14th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

BOMBAY—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, on the Temporary Establishment, Pay Rs. 80 per month, with Horse Allowance of Rs. 25 per ditto ; must be thoroughly acquainted with Masonry work. A man with a knowledge of Bridge Building preferred ; accurate knowledge of Levelling and Drawing indispensable. Apply by letter only, before the 15th March, 1894, with Copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) to the
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Poona District, Poona.
N.B.—A month's notice will terminate the Engagement, and during the first month the appointment will be on Probation.
E. REINOLD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. D., Poona, 22nd February, 1894.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTORIES.
Uniform with the Indian Textile Journal.
(Royal 4to) Price Rs. 5-8. post free.
Containing a list of Factories of every description in India and Burma, descriptive Articles on Indian Industries, Statistical Tables, and details of the Acts and Rules affecting Commerce in the Empire.
To be had at the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following Machinery, being the Milling Plant of the Royal Flour Mills, Victoria Road, Byculla, is offered FOR SALE, either in one Lot or Separately to suit Purchasers :—
WHEAT-CLEANING MACHINES.
1 Zig Zag Wheat Separator by Howes and Ewell.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 Wheat Washer by Higinbottam and Stewart.
FLOUR MACHINES.
5 Carter's Break Roller Mills, 4 Rolls, each 20 in. by 9 in.
6 do. Smooth do. 4 do. 25 in. by 9 in.
6 Spare fluted Rollers.
4 Carter's Sieve Purifiers.
2 do. Gravity do.
2 Simon's do. do.
12 Carter's 2 Sheet Centrifugals.
12 do. do. Flour Reels.
1 Pair French Burr Mill Stones, 3 feet dia. with Iron Hurst and Crane complete.
4 Friction Couplings.
1 Rope Pulley, 8 Grooves, 5 ft. 9 in. dia., 7½ in. bore.
1 do. 4 do. 5 ft. 6 in. dia., 5½ in. bore.
Apply to the AGENT, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. COOVERJEE COWASJEE SHROFF has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property to our Client, BAI DINBAI Wklow of BEJONJEE MUNCHERJEE ENGINEER. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said Property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (whereof Bai Dhanbai, Widow of Dhanjibhai Nusserwanji Cama, is the Fazendar) or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady Tenth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,330 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Khetwady Tenth Lane, on or towards the West by a small Bungalow belonging to Mr. Dega, on and on or towards the North by the property of the said Mr. Dega, and on or towards the South by a cross lane leading to Khetwady Tenth Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 11, 12 and 53 to 55, and ward Nos. 3023, 3031 and 3035, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Cooverjee Cowasjee Shroff and his tenants.—Dated at Bombay, this 24th day of February, 1894.
PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I. GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GREAT CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
WILD ANIMALS,
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
The World's Greatest
ARTISTES FROM ENGLAND,
ARTISTES FROM AMERICA,
and all CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
OUR NEXT NOVELTY,
THE STEEPLECHASE,
Introducing our Famous Jumping Horses. Any Gentleman Rider can Enter for them.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P.M., Sharp.
When Children under 10 years will be admitted for Half-price to all parts.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes of 6 Chairs	Rs.	20 0
Single Seats in Boxes	,,	4 0
Front Platform Chairs	,,	3 0
Second Platform Chairs	,,	2 0
Stalls, Carpeted Seats	,,	1 0
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NO HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCES.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM.

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Box Plan MITCHELL & Co., for Reserved Seats daily.

The HARMSTONS.....Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE.....Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

THERE will be an Extra Day's Racing on TUESDAY, the 27th instant. Programme will be published at the Grand Stand, this (Monday) morning, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m.
H. WELMAN, Captain,
Acting Honorary Secretary, W.I.T.C.
February 24, 1894.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.
SAMPLES FREE.

NOW READY.
Price : 8 Annas.
THE A. B. C.
OF RIFLE FIRE,
BY CAPTAIN F. CAMPBELL, D.A.A.G. FOR MUSKETRY.

THE Contents include the Correct Methods of conducting the collective Practices of the Annual Course for British and Native Cavalry and Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, which, with the correct Words of command in Fire drills, as approved by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be found most useful by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Regulars and Volunteers.
To be had from the Publishers in the following Bindings : Cloth limp, eight annas ; cloth boards, one rupee ; half-bound, one rupee eight annas. Interleaved Copies may be had at an Extra charge of four annas. Postage extra.
PUBLISHERS : PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, and on the respective premises, the following valuable immoveable properties :—
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,338 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No.81, and new Survey No. 7106, and as assed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 1 and 2, ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1) and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south partly by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and party by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land hereinafter fifthly described.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,461 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2 : and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3, p. m.
LOT No. 3.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No. 81 and new Survey No 7106 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,041 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinafter thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Soolemar.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.
LOT No. 5.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 6.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranjee Parmanand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m, respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worlee—
At Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M.
One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigam.
Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 16 nominal H. P. with donkey pump.
At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 P.M.
Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co., Blacburn, two double acting pumps to each engine ; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with two flues attached to the boilers, is a Green's patent fuel economizer, also one 18" centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.
For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH ALMONDS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks, in Rubattino Company's Sheds, by order of Messrs. Vussonjee Morarjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thuker Jethabhoy Remtoola—
416 bags English almonds, landed ex s. s. Manilla.

On THURSDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.
3 cases white muills.
1 case white nainsooks.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the concerned—
T C J—53 kegs nails ex-Roumania.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
5 cases gold flowered grenadines 50".
75 porcelain toilet sets.
1 lady's saddle.
By order of the Administrater-General, the effects of the late Mr W. McCulloch, consisting of wearing apparel, Gladstone bags, tin boxes, dressing case, gold stud, books and sundries.
On account of the concerned.—
35 boxes embroidered flowered velvet.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Nordien—G-38-B—22 cases Swedish cast-steel axes.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Time—19 bags best Mauritius sugar.
AT 2 p. M.
1 handsome new vis-a-vis.
1 handsome new landau on C springs.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
2 safety bicycles (new).
1 brown waler mare, aged, height about 15-2, good looking, broken to harness.
1 brown waler, gelding, 16 hands, 6 years old, fast trotting and handsome, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
The property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.—
1 English four-wheel dog-cart, with brake.
1 ,, dog-cart, by Keen, of Farnham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khutree Bhugwan Veerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Begumbai, widow of Moonshee Meer Kassum Bin, Meer Allam, and Abdool Latiff Bin, Moonshee Meer Kassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 14th March, 1891, and in the indenture of further charge, dated 22nd December 1891, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Temkar street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing in the measurement 1022 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1191, New No. 8355, old survey No. 2-2323 and new survey No. 3776 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward, No. 11 and street 87-88 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Temkar street, on the north by the house of Syed Hoossein Kalliankar, and on the South by the house formerly Nasir and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH FURNITURE FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.
On SATURDAY, the 3rd March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of drawing room suits lined with rich velvet, rich cabinets, writing tables, bookcases, office chairs, settles, teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables with glass, chest of drawers with glass, large size mirror door almyras with patent spring revolving doors, Venetian glass hall mirrors, oval pier glass in gilt frame with clock to match, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, Windproof lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. BEYNON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow with 4,148 square yards of ground on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.
Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, 1894, at 4 p. m.—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, which said land, containing by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of Mr. Jewajee Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Dosabhoy Bomanjee Motabhoy and Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the west by the Malabar Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and on the south by the road belonging to Mr. Jewajee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and are now assessed under ward No 3287 and street No 17-19, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 30 and 140, new Nos. 16338 and 1175, old Survey No. 2026-28 and new Survey No 1 and 2-7199 and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.
The Collector's rent of the above ground is only As. 12 and pies 10 per annum.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET,
J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.
J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Nilgiri and Kangra Teas,
BOMBAY.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood English-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, H. E.
1 Secondhand English-built canoe barouche, by Windower, the property of Sir R. West.
1 Circular fronted office brougham and one Bareily cart, the property of Honble Justice H J Parson.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, hand some China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, a first-rate hand Singer's sewing machine, one fox-terrier slut and pup, and one Scotch terrier slut (wooley dog), choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LIEBEROS, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House," and properties at Ripon Road, Byculla, and Mahim.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 (Narondass Cullandass vs. Dewidass Harrivalabhdass,) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January, 1894, Messrs. BENETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. each day, the following valuable landed properties :—

"WESTROPP HOUSE."
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1894, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, and buildings erected thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,064 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the road called the Ridge Road, leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwur, on the north by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Dr. Wilson, then of Mr. Cumnoo Jaffer Sulleman, deceased, and now of Messrs. Moosa Hassam, John Mahomed and others, on the south by the property formerly belouging to or in the occupation of Mr. Cumoo Sulleman, and on the east by the Cliff, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 303 and 32, and new Survey No. 7288, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3173, and Street Nos. 108, 105 and 107. The said piece of land as to 8,091 square yards thereof is not liable to land tax, the same having been commuted.

RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.
On MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 2.—All that triangular piece of vacant land, containing 195 square yards or thereabouts, fronting on the west side of the Ripon Road at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly forming portion of a larger piece of land formerly belonging to Raghoba Antoba, deceased, and from which it is now divided by the said Ripon Road bounded on the east by the Ripon Road on the west by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality intended for a new road, on the north by the Ripon Road, aforesaid, and on the south by a piece of land belonging to Khoja Sawoo Peer Mahomed, the said piece of land now being described is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 269, and new Survey No. 1A-3553, and is at present unoccuped.

MAHIM PROPERTIES.
On TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1894, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and the trees, plants and shrubs standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim in Shim Bunder, called or known by the name of Carrucole, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district, sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. G. 5761 (A.) street No. 237 and 5761 (2), and street No. 237 (A), and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83, new No. 3823, old Survey No. 82, and new Survey No. 170, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west and north by the cart now or late of Rachoo Bhattia, on or towards the south by the cart now or lately belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on or towards the east by the cart or garden now or late of one Jaboo Ferangee, and which premises are now in the occupation of Narrandas Cullandas and Devidas Harrivalubdas.
On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.
LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or cart of plantation of one wheel, in the Mahim woods without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing several cocoa-nut and other trees and a small house, which said piece of ground or cort is called or known by the name of Funoss Bhat or Kokbhat, and contains by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the cart now or late of Pestonjee Jamshedjee, and partly by the public road, on or towards the west by the tank, on or towards the north by the cart now or late of Bhanjee Ramchunder, and on or towards the south by the cart formerly belonging to Moolidhur Lukkmichund and since to Thuccobai, widow of Dadajee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 467, and new No. 6931, old Survey No 1-522 and new Survey No. 1-915, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under ward No. 3058 and street No. 522.
For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, of the valuable furniture, &c., of C. G. BRISCOE, Esq., at Khedwady 7th Lane.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 26, 1894.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !
OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, i.e., those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBERT ALEXANDER MORSE, late of No. 10, Whatley Road, Clifton, in the City and County of Bristol, a Major-General in the Royal Artillery, Retired European, deceased (who died at No. 10, Whatley Road aforesaid on the 11th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Sarah Morse, Widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit and limited until after the Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894 ; as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said Deceased then in their hands to the said Sarah Morse as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 3rd day of February 1894.
BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators', Solicitors.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY DE FARNY RENNICK, late of Ellichpur Berar, in India, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Berar, European, deceased, (who died at No. 42, Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, on or about the 31st day of December, 1892, and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 18th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Euphemia Mill Rennick, Widow, the Relict the Sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894 : as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Euphemia Mill Rennick as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 3rd day of February, 1894.
BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators, Solicitors.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1893, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on an after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February, 1894.

NOTICE.
OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE we are obliged to notify to our valued constituents and the public, that the PRICES of our Cigarettes and other Articles sold by us are INCREASED from date thus :—
CIGARETTES.

KHEDIVIAL	at Rs.	7	0 0	per 100.
EXTRA FINE G. P.	,,	5	8 0	,,
RAMESES	,,	4	4 0	,,
FLEUR D'ORIENT	,,	3	12 0	,,
DAMES	,,	3	8 0	,,
NON PLUS ULTRA	,,	3	4 0	,,
BEST EGYPTIAN	,,	2	12 0	,,

THE PRICES of other Articles are subject to an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. from the existing Prices.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
Bombay, 19th February 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,000.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Band, B. V. Rifles, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Oeolus entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Clan Gordon and Azamore left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aston Hall entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer St. Enoch left it on Friday.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. E. W. Noble has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and has been admitted as a solicitor of the Bombay High Court. It is said to be Mr. Noble's intention to join Mr. T. A. Bland in business.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—Govind Balloo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was on Friday conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of shin caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to Mr. Hormusji Sorabji.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Alban, the Chaplain of the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 from the top drawer of his chest-of-drawers, which was left open. The complainant rests suspicion of having committed the theft upon one of his servants.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHARE AND STOCK BROKER.—The Share and Stock market was closed on Saturday on account of the death of Mr. Cumulsey Premjee, a well-known share and stock broker. Mr. Cumulsey was popular both among European and native mercantile communities, and was at one time largely interested in the late firm of Southwell and Austin, Limited.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Abdul Megji, a Mahomedan child, aged three years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house, at Old Nagpada, was, at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, looking out of a window, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell on to the road, a distance of about twenty-five feet, sustaining injuries to his head. The parents refused to have the child removed to a hospital.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a hack victoria, No. 187, driven by one Peera Vazeer, was proceeding along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, towards the J. J. Hospital, when the horse attached to the victoria, shied, and bolted along the street. The carriage in its course collided with a passing tram-car (No. 11), causing damage to the car to the extent of Rs. 5 and breaking the shafts of the victoria.

A MISSING WIFE.—Govind Balloo, a mill-hand, residing at Haines Road, reported to the police, on Friday night, that his wife brought his food at the mill at Chinchpoogly, at 8 a.m. on that day and left for home afterwards, but did not return home and has not since been heard of. She had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25. From enquiries, it appears that the mother-in-law used to ill-treat the missing woman.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 this evening:—

March	Hurrah for Enterpe	Eilenberg.
Overture	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Officers	Coote.
Music Making Gypsies Characterpiece		Eilenberg.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-30 this evening:—

March	Priests War (from Athalie)	Mendelssohn.
Overture	The Golden Cross	Ignoz Brull.
Valse	Hehre strigen	Gung'l.
Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse	The Jubilee	C. Coote.
Polka	The Anagram	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of one Kalidass Bunnee, a Hindu dhobie, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been suffering from epileptic fits for the last twelve months, and on the morning of the 20th December last while ironing some clothes, was seized with a fit and fell into a fire, sustaining severe burns on his arms and legs. About six days afterwards he was removed by some neighbours to the J. J. Hospital. Kalidas was there attacked with fever and diarrhœa, and he gradually grew worse and died at 6-45 p.m. on Friday. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

THE RAJA OF AKULCOTE.—A correspondent writes:—Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Akulcote, who had been sojourning in Bombay for nearly two months for the benefit of their health, left with their staff for their capital, accompanied by their children, the two princesses with their European nurse, and twenty-five followers, from the Victoria Terminus, by the Raichore mail train, on Friday night. The departure was private. Among those present at the platform on the occasion were:—Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balkrishnajee Pitale, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Tickajee, Dewan of Akulcote, Miss Moxen, the governess, Messrs. Shewjee and Sons, Balcrushnarao Bhaskarjee, and Anundrao Venayeckrao. Her Highness Ballubai is the grand-daughter of H. H. the Maharaja the late Khunderao Gaekwar. The Raja meets the Mysore Maharaja at Khurabgaum.

ROBBING A DRUNKARD.—Ossman Dassa, a Mahomedan, was, on Saturday, charged at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and four for Rs. 100 each, belonging to one Vaheed Mahomed, residing at Chach Moholla. On the 17th instant, the complainant met the accused at Duncan Road and complained to him that he had pain in his chest. The accused advised him to take some liquor, to cease the pain, and after some conversation they went to a liquor shop in the locality. After having partaken of some liquor, they proceeded to a toddy-shop, where they both partook of that beverage. This excessive drinking told upon the complainant, who fell down fast asleep in the shop. The accused, taking advantage of this opportunity, removed the purse which was tied up round the complainant's waist and made off with it. Some hours afterwards the complainant awoke, the effect of his excesses having disappeared by that time, and on finding his purse missing he reported the matter to the police, giving the name of the accused as the person on whom he rested his suspicion. Inspector Nelmes immediately instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of the accused at Coorla, with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A COCOANUT TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Dadar, regarding the death of a mill-hand, named Appa Babaji, aged thirty years, residing at that locality. The deceased was an inveterate drunkard and used to spend most of his earnings in drinking. On Thursday evening Appa returned home the worse for liquor, and after smoking a *bidee* left the house, telling his wife that he would soon return. Appa, however, did not turn up and his wife, becoming alarmed, sent her brother-in-law, Rama, in search of the deceased. Rama made inquiries and gave information to the police, but no trace of the deceased could be found. At 7 o'clock on the following morning one Ramchander Bhicaji, a keeper of an cart, belonging to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, situated opposite the deceased's house, while taking his usual round in the cart, saw the deceased lying dead under a cocoanut tree. Ramchunder went to the deceased's house and informed his wife of the fate of her husband. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appears that the deceased while climbing up the cocoanut tree to steal cocoanuts must have accidentally fallen down and was killed on the spot. When the deceased was first seen under the cocoanut tree, there were no external marks of violence on his body, except that blood was issuing from his nose and ears. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree while attempting to steal cocoanuts.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

8 p.m.—Evensong; with Instruction by the Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

THE article which must excite most interest in the new *Revue de Paris*, is an unpublished chapter by Renan on Philo of Alexandria. It is, a Paris correspondent says, in his most exquisite style—a style which one almost despairs of rendering. *It is a page of his most searching, suggestive,* and ingenious criticism. It is wonderful how the writer invests an Alexandrian with as much interest *as if he were a popular modern character.*

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT NESBIT ROAD.

MR. Hajee Abdul Hussein Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirazi, a leading Mogul merchant and citizen, and managing agent of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, has been giving evening entertainments to representative members of all classes of the community during the last week in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, and of his daughter with Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Dehdushtee. Mr. Zenal Abadeen's bungalow in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, was the scene of much gaiety and splendour in connection with the marriages. The illumination of the bungalow and its approaches with the electric light and many thousands of tumbler lights, skilfully arranged in a diversity of shapes, made it the centre of much attraction to the residents of that part of the city as well as to the hundreds of guests of all nationalities who responded to Mr. Zenal Abadeen's invitation. From the nature of his business, he is widely known among the trading and commercial classes, among whom his simplicity of manner and unvarying courtesy to all during a long course of years have made him very popular. The guests necessarily to be invited were so numerous that a portion of them were invited to an entertainment on Friday, and another portion on Saturday evening last. They were received at the main entrance by Mr. Zenal Abadeen, his sons, and his office assistant, Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, and escorted to the reception-rooms upstairs. Those who liked native music were accommodated in a reception-room on the ground-floor, where a company of nautch-girls danced and sang. Refreshments were provided in another part of the bungalow. The entertainments closed at a late hour with the distribution of flowers and *attar*, the guests being highly pleased with Mr. Zenal Abadeen's hospitality.

WEDDINGS AT MAHADEV BAUG.

ON Friday and Saturday wedding festivities took place at Mahadev Baug well in keeping with the traditions of Oriental gorgeousness and splendour. The parties united in the nuptial bond were Messrs. Mungaldas and Nagindas, the two sons of Mr. Munmohundas Narotumdas, a well-known and wealthy Bania gentleman, and the two brides are of a no less happy parentage. On both days the attendance was very great, the guests including a large number of Europeans, Hindus, Khojas, and Parsees, so that both in the numbers and racial diversity of the guests a proof was given of the widespread esteem in which the families of the wedded couples are held. A nautch party was given on Friday evening in one of the spacious rooms of the Mahadev Baug. A little before the appointed time a stream of equipages drove up bringing the wealthiest Khoja and Bhatia merchants and other wealthy persons. Amongst the Banias women are hired to shed crocodile tears and sob and moan and beat their breasts on occasions of grief; so also women known as nachnees are engaged for singing and dancing when gaiety and pleasure prevail, and this form of entertainment was not wanting. The room fitted up for this exhibition of nautch-girlism, was lit up by bracket lamps and crystal chandeliers, and was richly carpeted. Along the sides of the room sofas and chairs upholstered in rich damask and satin were ranged. A number of European ladies and gentleman occupied seats at the upper end of this room, Mr. Munmohundas and other masters of ceremonies being courteous enough to put garlands of sweet-smelling flowers round their necks. The room itself was deliciously charged with the perfume from the flower gifts to the guests. At the appointed time the nachnees tripped like fantails into the space fringed by the seats and drew up in a line beneath a crystal chandelier and danced away; and the natives present were thoroughly pleased with the entertainment. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Munmohundas and the master of ceremonies treated their guests with the greatest courtesy from first to last.

THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

AT 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon his Highness the Maharaja of Dhurbanga received at his temporary residence, at Nepean Sea Road, a deputation of gentlemen who take a leading part in divising the best means to obtain the necessary funds for establishing and maintaining the project "Permanandass Jeevundas Hindu Gymkhana." The deputation was headed by Mr. Gordhandass Gocouldass Tejpal, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Gordhandass Khatao Makanji, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Heeralal Seetalvad, Mr. Narayen Gunesh Chandavarker, Mr. B. N. Bhajeker and H. N. M. Vejaeker. The arrangements for the reception of the deputation were made through Babu Somanath Bhandoory, of Nattore, the Maharaja's Benares Agent. The members of the deputation informed the Maharaja of the purpose which had brought them there, viz., that of asking his Highness to subscribe a sum of money towards the maintenance of the proposed Hindu Gymkhana, which was really in need of support from enlightened kings, like the Maharaja. They also informed the Maharaja that a sum of Rs. 22,000 had already been subscribed, but still they were in need of Rs. 30,000 for the permanent maintenance of a Gymkhana. The Maharaja after looking at the list of subscriptions, very gladly subscribed the handsome amount of Rs. 5,000. The members of the deputation, thanked the Maharaja for the cordial reception he had accorded them, and for kindly subscribing the munificent gift. Last night the Maharaja, accompanied by his Benares' Agent, Babu Somanath Bhandoory, of Nattore, and fifty followers, left Bombay for Nasik by the Jubbulpore mail train. His Highness will stay at Nasik for a day or two, and will then proceed to Jubbulpore for "Nerbada-bathing," and thence he will procced to Allahabad, *en route* to Calcutta, to attend a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	2	2	...	37	44
B "	1	...	1	...	3	...	27	32
C "	...	...	1	1	1	...	43	46
D "	...	...	1	1	1	...	38	44
E "	...	...	1	...	1	2	50	54
F "	...	...	1	2	...	2	30	33
G "	...	1	1	2	...	3	49	57
H "	Cadets.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
I "		...	...	...	...	...	6	6
L "		...	...	1	...	4	44	49
Army Staff		1	...	...	...	...	8	9
Staff and Band		...	...	...	...	1	29	30
Total		4	7	7	6	22	1	359	406

The following officers were on parade viz.:—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, A D C, Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth and T W C Leathem (Adjutant), Capts J P Baird, C F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, A F Soundy (Paymaster), J W Smith and S Tomlinson, Lieuts J M English, F W English, J P Cornforth (Quarter-master), J H Ferneaux and C C James, 2nd Lieut J Leask, and Lieut R A A Jenkins.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

MR. HARMSTON'S circus continues to do what is professionally known as "big business." On Saturday night there was a crowded house at the mammoth pavilion, and the children's *matinee* was also well attended. The children heartily enjoyed the whims of the clowns. The circus has now in preparation a novel steeple-chase, in which gentlemen can compete either with their own horses or ride the famous walers which the company has obtained from Australia from some famous jumpers. The company will have but a short stay in Bombay, and the public should not lose this opportunity of seeing one of the best troupes that have ever visited the city.

It has been decided to perpetuate the memory of the late Surgeon-Major Parke, of the Stanley Expedition, by the erection of a public statue in Dublin. Since the month of October, a committee has had the matter in hand, and the result of their labours has just been made known. Parke's fellow-countrymen and friends in England have placed something like 500*l.* in the hands of the executive, and the response from India and the Colonies has yet to come. Several suggestions were made as to the application of the fund. One was that a medal should be struck in connection with the Geographical Society. Another was that a scholarship should be founded. A few persons thought that the fund should be utilised for the private purposes of the family. A majority, which was so large as to render the decision all but unanimous, held that honour should be done in the city in which the explorer was medically educated, and with this opinion Mr. H. M. Stanley has expressed cordial agreement.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI *vs.* SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ALIMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY.

THE plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1885, and five codicils thereto, dated in November 1886, July 1889, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, dated in November 1886 and July 1889, but against the latter three codicils dated in January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Sir Griffith Evans, in continuing his address, said that he had that day to deal with the facts, which were of a very complicated nature and which required a very minute consideration, and he would proceed with the third codicil, with regard to which the circumstances were very different, because a question was raised as to the capacity of the testator, and as to whether the instructions emanated from him at all. He would shortly refer in a way to the law in the matter, which was pretty clear, that was to say, that the "onus" was upon his client to show that the testator was a capable testator. It was shown that the man had been undoubtedly ill three days before his death, and with regard to that it had been alleged that Lady Janbai was there, and according to some of the evidence, had to do with the intructions, and that she benefited to the extent of thirty thousand rupees by the codicil directly, and under those circumstances the cases were pretty clear, that the Court would scrutinize jealously and look to see that they were satisfied, having regard to the infirm condition of the testator and the presence of a person, who had derived a benefit under the codicil, that there was sufficient evidence that the volition of the testator had been expressed in the will. Ordinarily speaking, it was different for a person, who was not infirm. It was enough in such a case to show to prove execution. An ordinary person of sound mind called in two witnesses and said to them that that was his last will and testament and nothing more was required. But in cases of this kind, when there was a certain amount of doubt or suspicion, it was necessary that the Court should be be satisfied that the will emanated from the testator. The learned counsel proposed, after dealing with the question of law, to deal with the conflicting evidence both with regard to capacity and the instructions. The evidence divided itself into two classes. First, there was the medical evidence, which was the best evidence as regarded the capacity of the testator, but that evidence again was peculiar. In the present case, there were two considerations. Dr. Merwanjee who attended the testator from the beginning and throughout the illness, and Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna both said that the testator was of a sound and disposing mind on the day when he made the codicil in question; but the other side produced the evidence of Dr. Bahadhurji to state that the testator was not in a state of mind to dispose of his property. It was perfectly clear that Dr. Bahadhurji was labouring under a mistake when he said that he professionally visited the testator on the 5th February. Dr. Bahadhurji did not attend the testator until the evening of the 7th February; and there was therefore a conflict of evidence on that point. But the matter was settled by the prescription book of Messrs. Kemp and Co., which was produced by the compounder of the chemists' firm, who spoke of his having made the entries, which showed that Dr. Bahadhurji attended on the 7th and 8th February, and not on the 5th and 6th when the codicil was signed.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Sir Griffith said that the original prescriptions were not forthcoming. There were copies of the same in the patients' books made at the time by the compounder. The book, the learned counsel said, showed that the first prescription coming from Dr. Bahadhurji was entered late in the evening on the 7th. The compounder could not say at what time the prescription came in, but it was entered very near the end of the entries of that day. That turned the scale altogether in favour of the oral evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, that Dr. Bahadhurji was not called in until the 7th, and if so, the evidence remained perfectly unrebutted that the testator did not begin to lose his faculties in any way on account of the disease on the 6th February when the codicil was made. The learned Judge in the Court below did not attach much importance to the statement of Dr. Merwanjee and Dr. Bhalchandra as to the condition of the mind of the testator, because they only had conversation with him about his malady and had no conversation of an intelligent or complicated character. Supposing a man was attacked with fever, and the temperature went up to 102 or 103 degrees, a doctor could tell at once by the appearance of the patient and the conversation he held with him on the subject of the malady, whether or not there had been such a change which could possibly affect his mind. The mistake that the learned Judge made was that from a medical point of view, he imagined that a moment a man was ill, say with fever, that they should take it that he was off his mind unless he demonstrated by his clearness of conversation that it was not so. Fever did not send people off their heads until delirium or coma set in, or the fever became so exceedingly high that in the natural course of events temperature itself would be held a complete derangement of mental faculties. It was absurd to say that because a man had 102 or 103 degrees of fever on him, that it should involve a loss of one's faculties. There was nothing at that time to overturn the mental balance of the testator. The evidence was that the testator was a very clear-headed old man. Mr. Sayani stating that he was so only a short time before he became ill. There was no impairment of mental capacity apart from the high temperature, and the testator attended to his business right away till the end of January, the caveator himself deposing that he was attending the office till the 28th of that month. The learned counsel would establish beyond any doubt that the testator was in such a state of mind as to know what he was doing. With regard to the codicil in question, apart from the general idea of the domination of his wife over the testator, there was absolutely no attempt made to show that there was coercion or threats or anythiug else on the part of the lady. They had very good materials to do so if there was anything of the kind done by the lady, because one of the witnesses on the other side, who had been staying at the bungalow the whole week the testator had been ailing, would have stated to the Court if there were any importunities or any worrying on the part of the lady to the testator. But there was absoluteiy nothing of the kind. That the testator was desirous of making his will, there was the evidence of Dr. Merwanjee, which would satisfy the Court that for so ne reason or other the tastator wished to give the Walkeshwar bungalow to his youngest son, and he said something to that effect on the morning of the day when he made his codicil. Dr. Merwanjee said that he heard the testator dictate his codicil, and after having dictated a part, the latter got himself exhausted and asked him to be taken to bed, and Lady Janbai took up the dictation and dictated the rest of the codicil. Lady Janbai denied that,—saying she did not do anything of the sort. Lady Janbai being more or less an interested witness, but Dr. Merwanjee was absolutely and clearly a disinterested witness, who, it must be remembered, did not wholly favour the plaintiff's side, and did not corroborate their story, and was therefore quite free from any imputation of having been, as might be supposed, heavily bribed. There was another respectable witness, Abdoola, who spoke of the intention of the testator in the morning, but who did not say anything about the reading over of the codicil, or anything except the bare execution. Dewjee Canjee, a dealer in furniture, who was a very respectable man, admitted having gone to see the testator, and his presence there had been admitted by the caveator himself on the 5th and not on the 6th February. The character of the conversation detailed by Dewjee would satisfy the Court that the conversation was not paid for, because if it had been paid for, they would have certainly demanded a better article than anything he gave them. The learned counsel proposed to group the evidence in this way. There was the medical evidence, eliminating that of Dr. Bahadhurji, because he was not there on the day he was alleged to be present, and then there was the evidence of Abdulla and Dewjee, who were distinerested witnesses. There was also the evidence of Fazul, the moonim, who was then under the orders of Moosa, and whose continuance as moonim would depend upon pleasing Moosa. He was in a difficult position, because he had attested the codicil, and it would therefore be found that in his evidence, he put in a bad word wherever possible. The servant who was in attendance, and Mohunlal stated that the testator, when the codicil was made, was in a state of utter unconsciousness, and that the head moonim of the firm forged his signature, and that the testator knew nothing about it. That story was impossible according to the testimony of the doctors, excepting Dr. Bahadhurjee. Mohunlal and the servant, who were witnesses of untruth, took advantage of Dr. Bahadhurji's statement that the testator was in a very bad state of health, and was in a state of stupor and semi consciousness on the evening of the 6th February, and they accordingly, by way of supporting their own statement that the testator was not in a condition to understand what was being done in the way of making the codicil, fixed Dr. Bahadhurji's visit on the very day the codicil was executed. Fazul said that he wrote a letter on the 4th to Moosa at Zanzibar, stating that his father had been very ill, and that there were hopes of his recovery, and also stating that Lady Janbai had drawn Rs. 20,000 on the previons day, and that he had sent a telegram and communicated with Moosa on the subject of the codicil; but the letter and the telegram had never been produced, showing that there was something being kept back. Fazul was absolutely a false-and perjured witness, and it would be observed by their lordships that the weight of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff. The learned counsel then read the codicil, and having made a few comments on the terms of that document, proceeded to read and comment on the evidence of Dr. Merwanjee, which was, he said, laboriously conscientious and very careful. There was nothing in his evidence to show that the testator was in such a state of health as not to understand the nature of the document. Then again there was the evidence of Dr. Bhalchundra, who stated that there was nothing in the fever or temperature to disturb the mind of the testator. Both those witnesses again, when recalled, stated that Dr. Bahadhurjee did not attend the patient on the 5th, that was to say, the day on which the codicil was made.

The Chief Justice said that Dr. Bahadurji's evidence went for nothing, if it was shown that he attended on the 7th and not on the 6th, as alleged by the witnesses.

The learned counsel said that Dr. Bahadhurji made a very extraordinary statement altogether, when he said that he fixed the day by the Flower Ball at Government House which he attended and which he subsequently said he did not remember having attended. The clerk of Government House, who issued the invitations, swore that Dr. Bahadhurji was not one of those who had been invited for the ball. The evidence of the compounder, who entered Dr. Bahadhurji's prescription in his book, coupled with the evidence of the two medical witnesses, settled the question of Dr. Bahadhurji's visit, which was on the 7th and 8th February, and not the 5th and 6th as was falsely deposed to by Mohanlal and the other witness. Dr. Bahadhurji evidently made a mistake, which was taken advantage of by the two witnesses, whose interest it was to make out that the testator was not in such a state of mind as to understand and sign the codicil. The medical evidence was not to be rejected, because the learned Judge thought that the two doctors had not had any intelligent conversation or any metaphysical or political discourse to know if his mind was clouded or not. The learned counsel said he should be very sorry that any such rule should be laid down. The testator having himself dictated his will while suffering from high fever. He should be very sorry to have it decided that his will was to be set aside simply because it was dictated while the temperature was as high as 104 or 105 degrees. He contended that he had thoroughly established that the testator was on the 6th February in a proper state of mind, though very weak in body, to understand the nature of the document, which he himself signed. The learned counsel drew special attention to the evidence of Dewjee Canjee, who, when he went to see the testator, saw Lady Janbai weeping and the testator consoling her with some kind words, and argued that although the testator and his wife had their tiffs and their squables on household matters, still looking to the surroundings that Sir Tharia and Lady Topun lived together on affectionate terms for twenty-six years and had eleven children by their marriage, it was not at all unlikely that the testator should do what he had done. Bundaali, the servant, gave false evidence about the visit of Dr. Bahadurji. On carefully weighing and analysing the evidence of the caveator, Bundaali and Mohunlal, the Court could come to only one conclusion, and it was that they were deliberate false witnesses. The evidence of those witnesses had been believed and swallowed "in solido" by the learned Judge below, stating that they manifestly told the truth which was simply astonishing to hear. The learned Judge was of opinion that the fact that there were a few discrepancies between the evidence of those witnesses showed that they were truthful witnesses; but discrepancies in matters like those whether the document was or was not read to the testator, or whether he was or was not wholly unconscious, and was unable to speak, and that Fazul forged the signature—because what was alleged to be done by Fazul was nothing more or less than the forging of the testator's signature—at the bidding of Lady Janbai—if those were the discrepancies which the learned Judge accepted as such, then they might ask from the ancient Roman what was truth. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the judgment of the Lower Court, and contrasted the conclusions arrived at on various points with the evidence given by witnesses on those points. The learned counsel said that if the evidence of Bundaali and Mohunlal were true, then a crime of the deepest dye was committed by them.

The learned counsel had not concluded his remarks when the Court adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

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Resident for the weeks and Marks thus (*)

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Madras	24-2	F Muir & Co
B	Mikado	2206	Pickering	Hull	26-2	F Muir & Co
C	Hoosconee	993	Hughes	Red Sea	26-2	B & P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
F	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	26-2	Glade & Co
G	Rockabill	1810	Care	Dunkirk	1-3	K Nixon & Co
H	Azamor	3004	Gibson	China & Japan	24-2	Tata & Sons
K G M's	Mawe	850	Hartman	Not fixed		Man-of-war German Govt.
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Worcester			P & O Co
N	Æolus	1844	Brackenbury	Antwerp		J Mackintosh
O	Burdon	1961	Edwards	Trieste	28-2	Graham & Co
P	Lombardy	1571	Tindall	Mauritius	7-3	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmini	523	Budroo	C. Mandvie. 24-2 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Liverpool	2-3	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3041	Cruciani	Genoa	3-3	C Barboro
5	Carthage	2153	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2336	Nocolich	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
9	Amana	2019	McQuarrie	Marseilles	24-2	K Nixon & Co
10	Thames	2101	eaton	China	24-2	P & O Co
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
16	Florida	2049	Young	Antwerp	26-2	J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba		Karachi	24-2 M Mackenzie & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Monday, February 26.

Sutlej	4161-38	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb 24.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, &c.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Gopalpore.
	Roma (s)	Daniell	London.
	Kaparthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Sunbeam (yacht)	Brassy	England.
25	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Florida, Captain Young, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Antwerp.

The steamer Kola, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2454, De Horne
Asia (s), 2325, Laird
Chelydra (s), 1794 Gould
Mikado (s), 2306, Pickering
Æolus (s), 1844 Brackenbury
Arab (s), 2723, Nash
Florida (s), 2050, Young
Lanark (s), 1973, Cross
Kt. Commander (s), Thomas 2751,
Rockabill (s), 1611, Care
Ehrenfels (s), 1522, Wilkins
D. Balduino (s), 3041, Cruciani

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WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship, and defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

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BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. C. LIEBERIOS' Valuable Furniture, Kapos' Piano, Valuable Japanese Vases, Ornaments, &c., at Colaba, opposite Tram Stables.

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ART EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors will please send for these Pictures at the Secretariat, between 10 and 5, on MONDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 27th.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZES and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge, "Malabar Hill." Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V., care of this Paper.

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Will be given
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MANECKJEE PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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Consultations free.
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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

An advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 99 7/8; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 109¼. A decline of ¼ per cent. took place in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £56 7/8. Bar Silver advanced in value 1/8d. per oz., say, to 27½d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was 3 cents cheaper, at 59 3/4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained yesterday at 1s. 1 3/8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £220,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold—all for this port; thus bringing up the shipments of Silver to Bombay since the beginning of the year to £1,280,000, besides £80,000 shiped to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99f; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·18¼.

The only fresh financial item wired to-day by Reuter from London is the reduction of the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 5-16d. The price of Bar Silver in New York to-day is called nominal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was quoted yesterday at 4s. 11½d. per cental, exquay; tone of the market firm. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,440,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Yellow Guzerat Rape seed was quoted at 36½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs., nominal, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market quiet. To-day, Brown Rapeseed has been quoted at 33 3/8s. per 416 lbs., cif, and business done at the price, April-May shipment to Hamburg, tone of the market easier; and Linseed has been quoted at 39s. per 416 lbs., cif., sellers, this and-or next month's shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals easier; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for February-April deliveries, and 4 1/8d. for June-July. The Manchester market was quiet. To-day, a farther decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 1/8d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-32d. lower. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales being 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The Imports are 26,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

Cotton at Havre is quoted half a franc lower to-day both for "Good" Oomra, and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 42½, and fcs. 50, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 46,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales smaller, at 63,000 bales. The week's Imports were 55,000 bales less, at 64,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 6,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 60,000 bales heavier than at the seme time last year, and 22,000 bales more than in 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe come unchanged; but of Surats there were 35,000 bales more in sight: the statistics to date showing, in the total Supply, an increase of 282,000 bales, compared with last year; but a decrease of 235,000 bales as against the year before; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 68,000 bales and of 33,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1/16d. during the week, and Arrivals 5/64d. to 3/32d.; the spot price yesterday having been 7/8d. per lb. lower than on the corresponding day last year, though ½d. per lb. higher than in 1892.

In New York, a drop of 1/8 cent. took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7¼ cents per lb.; and May Futures were 12 pounds lower, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales, making the week a heavier one than last year, though much lighter than in 1892; this season's figures now showing an increase of 902,000 bales, and a decrease of 887,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day, a further decline of 1-16 cent has been established in the price of spot Cotton in New York; and Futures, for May are 10 points lower, at 7·44 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 13,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales the year before. The quantity of Cotton in sight is 6,460,000 bales compared with 6,370,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	83,000	64,000	141,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	87,000	87,000	40,000
" " Continent.....	36,000	25,000	62,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,138,000	4,233,000	6,025,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,252,000	1,638,000	2,546,000
" " to Continent do.	1,703,000	1,373,000	1,774,000
" Stock in the Ports	920,000	2,55,000	1,936,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,460,000	4,178,340	4,695,230
" Surats	275,000	206,900	241,730
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,712,000	1,651,910	1,690,350
" London	7,000	5,000	8,000
American Afloat	200,000	35,000	215,000
East Indian "	12,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,931,000	1,761,910	1,923,350
Price of Mid-Americans'	4 3-16d.	5 1-16d.	3 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	4 7-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference.....	9-16d.	½d.	½d.

No purchases of Cotton for exporters' account have transpired in our local market to-day, and the Mills have taken only 700 bales made up of 300 each of new Barsee at Rs. 192; and Julgaum, at Rs. 171-3; and 100 old Khangaum, at Rs. 154 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both remained quiet markets, with business for export upon a small scale; the only change in prices being a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,002 bales.
Wheat	12,445 cwts.
Linseed	49,946 "
Rapeseed	8,700 "
Gingellyseed	6,610 "
Groundnuts	13,456 "
Castorseed	709 "
Rice	16,117 "

FREIGHTS are steady, and a fraction higher for February and March shipment, there being a fair demand for early loading, but little tonnage offering.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 19-32d. Demand for the mail, at which a moderate amount was taken, and some Telegraphic at 1s. 1 5-16d., for July transfer, was reported between Banks. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 23-32d., and forward more or less nominal at yesterday's quotations; but Calcutta rates coming lower than those ruling here, and some more Silver business being reported again, our rates receded 1-32d. to 1-16d. To-day again the legitimate demand for Bank remittance has been but trivial for any delivery; while in Credits, as might be expected in a weak market, there was more offering. We closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·44	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours, which opened at 101 7-16 for cash and the coming settlement, declined to 101 5-16, at which they closed; 99 3/8 being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day on account of the death of a leading broker.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROUN—February 3, at Colstoun, Eltham, Kent, wife of W L Broun, R N R, Commander P and O s s Khedive, of a son.
FOX—February 2, at Holmdale, Camberley, Surrey, wife of Lt-Col W R Fox (Ret), R A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—LUKER—February 6, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by licence, Thomas William, eldest son of the late J E Allen, of 37, Great Tower-Street, EC, and grandson of the late Rev T N Hamilton, H E I C S, to Martha M A, of Milford, Surrey, youngest daughter of the late C Luker, of Oxford.
BRENDON—STEPHENSON—February 1, at St Barnabas, Kensington, Capt Herbert Algernon Brendon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-Gen Brendon, late RA, to Harriett (Ettie), eldest daugater of the late Major-Gen F J Stephenson, B S C.
DUNPHY—SHAW—January 31, at St Marks, Mydelton-square, Augustine Louis Dunphy Assoc M I C E, late of Ceylon, to Kathleen, only daughter of the William Fawcett Shaw, of Madras.
G EYATT—GRAY—February 1, at St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, James J Gravatt, B A, of 2, Harrington-gardens, S W, to Laura, widow of Col Richard S Gray, MSC, and daughter of the late Rev W Foster, M A.
HAY—COCKBURN—January 31, at Christ Church, East Sheen, Sir James Hay, K C M G, to Isabella Graham (Ella), daughter of the late George Fergusson Cockburn, Esq, MCS, and granddaughter of the late Lord Cockburn, of Edinburgh.
JACKSON—WRIGHT—On the 28th December, at St John'st Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev R F Cobbold, David Jackson, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, youngest son of the late David Jackson, of Urker, Crossmaglen co Armagh, Ireland to Margaret Louisa, second daughter of the late Robert Wright, of Ballinode, co Monaghan, Ireland.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Feb 7, at Hove, Brighton, Major-Gen S A Abbot, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 82.
BRISCOE—Feb 5, at Dover, Major Henry Manley Briscoe, late Indian Staff Corps, aged 49.
CASTLE—Feb 4, at Carford, Capt Charles Thomas Castle, formerly of H M 17th Reg late D-I- Police, N W Provinces, India, aged 68.
MACLEOD—Feb 3, at Ealling Dean, London, George William Macleod, late Assistant Comptroller-General (Bengal) of Calcutta, aged 62.
PAUNCEFOTE—Feb, 1 at Nantes, France, Bernard Pauncefote, H B M Counsul at Nantes, late Madras C S.
PHILLIPS—Feb 4, Herbert Rees Philipps, M A Cantab, of the India Office, aged 47.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FIDO—February 24, at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the wife of J. W. Fido, aged 53. (English and American papers please copy.)

AHMEDNAGAR.

DEATH.

SETHNA—February 21, on Saturday, at Ahmednagar, Cursetji Nussurwanji Sethna, Pensioned Police Inspector.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—February 17, at Singapore, Bengal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J G S Lewis, Medical Staff, of a son.
LOTTERI—February 16, at Hazaribagh, Calcutta, the wife of D Lotteri, Esq, of a daughter.
TURNER—February 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J G Turner, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAMS has analysed very clearly the untoward circumstances which have hitherto conspired to nullify the expectations entertained when the Government of India closed the mints to silver last June. Sir Frank indeed speaks of the measure as a failure, strangly forgetting that had the mints remained open, exchange, which is still over one shilling and three-half pence, would now be at eleven-pence and perhaps even lower. The new currency legislation has acted as a parachute in retarding the fall in the exchange value of the rupee, and has thereby saved the Treasury and the unhappy tax-payers many crores. It is strange that this fact should be wholly overlooked by so many people, when affecting to deal with the question from a philosophical standpoint. Had Lord Lansdowne told the Legislative Council assembled to pass the new Currency Act that the intention of the Government was to keep the currency rupee at least two pence halfpenny above value as mere silver when the Sherman Act was repealed, the most hostile critic would not have declared that result unworthy of great effort; especially in view of the fact, that every fall of one penny in exchange increases the indebtedness of India by a crore. At the present moment the liabilities of the Government are diminished by two crores and a-half by the "failure" which Sir Frank Forbes Adams regards with such contempt. In other words, the new taxes which Mr. Westland is now engaged in elaborating, would be confronted with a deficit increased by two crores and a-half beyond that which has to be provided for in the coming Budget. This error of appreciation apart, the former Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is quite at home in enumerating the reasons which have marred or retarded the operation of the measures relied upon by the Government for the speedy establishment of "artificial" rates of exchange. The use of the word artificial in connection with matters so wholly non-natural as the inter-action of currency laws and the efforts of the State and the commercial men to influence their working might easily be taken as evidence of a desire to beg the question. Every coin made in a mint is "artificial," and every regulation made for its protection against the competition of gold or silver of equal power and weight and of similar appearance in every respect is an "artificial" interference with the right of free coinage. Many industrious and ingenious men have stood in the dock for contesting the right of Government to interfere with the manufacture of coin by State monopolists. Is not this an artificial state of things, wholly unlike anything which prevails in countries, where all metals find their natural level without any interference on the part of the State? In this matter it is very necessary to clear our mind of the misconceptions lurking in the abuse of phrases and see things as they are. Every system of currency is an artificial system and the endeavour to stigmatise any particular system as artificial, should be severely discouraged.

It is perfectly indisputable that the time chosen for the closing of the mints was the very worst for the purpose in view. The import season was closed, and the prolonged controversy between the Manchester millowners and their operatives in the first-half of the year had caused the imports of cotton goods to fall off to an extent that left the Indian ports and up-country markets without any stock of cotton goods. It was necessary to import largely to meet the demand; the temporary improvement in exchange consequent on the closing of the mints stimulated this import trade, which acquired unusual dimensions, and continued for the whole of the second half of the year 1893. It is not quite correct to say that the Government under-estimated the effect of the closing of the mints on the trade of India with the Farther East. It was always recognised that the first effect would be disturbing and adverse; but, as Mr. George Cotton has pointed out the stability of exchange is of much greater importance to the prosperity of trade than the rate at which it stands. The volume of trade adjusts itself once the value of the commodities to be exchanged between two countries is arrived at in no matter what currency. The trade with China was no doubt dislocated for the time being, but had the desired steadiness of exchange being secured, the injury would have been fully repaired by the operations of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Sir Frank Forbes Adam appears to share the common belief that silver is the only metal used by China to discharge the balances against her. As a matter of fact gold is also used for this purpose. The small and problematical effect which the duty on silver in India would have on the rate of exchange with China is deemed by Sir Frank a good reason for not imposing such a duty. He appears also to hold that a duty in silver is not defensible on economic grounds. It is not necessary to argue the question the Government have committed themselves to the declaration, that a duty will not be imposed on silver to support the new currency policy, but it is quite on the cards that silver would be one of the commodities which will appear on the list of other imported goods which will pay duty at the Custom House. No doubt, it is open to anyone to maintain that if a duty in silver be economically unsound, a duty on many imports, of which silver is one, is even more contrary to economic principles. The charge that the Government did not realise that silver would be imported largely after the mints were closed, and interfere disastrously with the sale of the Council Bills, has been admitted by Lord Lansdowne, who has told us that neither he, nor the Government, nor any of the prophets foresaw the enormous importation of the white metal, which is mainly answerable for the depreciation of the currency value of the rupee.

We hope that the one cheerful passage in Sir Forbes Adams' latest contribution to the discussion of the exchange difficulty will be justified by the event. He sees reason to expect that Government will be able to sell its Council Bills freely "from February onward." Since February has now only two days to live this prediction is equivalent to a promise that next Wednesday exchange will begin to rise. Undoubtedly according to all reasons, such ought to be the case. A large export trade will take place between March and June, for the last harvest in India was largely above the average, and from one cause or another the produce has been kept in reserve until now, when it must find a vent. A considerable number of steamers will be available in the early days of the next month, and the volume of the outward trade will be large. Besides, the fallen exchange which has almost killed the import trade will stimulate exports. Under such conditions the banks must provide moneys for the merchants, and it can only be obtained by the large purchase of Council Bills. The rise of exchange from March to June will be regarded as certain if the public had not become sceptical by the consequence of repeated disappointments for the last eight months. No one can tell what the Secretary of State will do. If it was his deliberate intention to bear exchange down to a dangerous proximity—to the shilling—he could not have taken a course more calculated to bring about that result than that which he actually foresaw. If Lord Kimberley is quite determined not to permit India to make further efforts to bring the rupee to 1s. 4d. by a tax on silver imports or otherwise, then it is wise from his point of view to meet the market and sell at the best price he is offered. He cannot expect to gain anything by refusing to sell as long as rupees can be got elsewhere without going to the mints, but, whatever may be the Secretary of State's present view, he is bound to learn in time that India must make the most resolute efforts to keep the rupee going to a shilling or nine pence, and once he realises that fact, he will see that the efforts which will be necessary to secure that object will be sufficient to raise the rupee to 1s. 4d. or thereabouts. Lord Kimberley will then recognise that in selling rupees at the lowest price offered by buyers acting in unconscious combination, he has been putting millions into the pocket of speculators which India will have to pay out of the pocket of the tax-payer. Sir Forbes Adams speaks quite at his ease of the re-opening of the mints in June 1895 if matters do not mend in the meanwhile. There will then be nothing for it in his view but to reopen the mints and to confess that a huge mistake has been made. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has expressed the view of the overwhelming majority of men in India on the same suggestion to re-open the mints by rejecting by a vote of sixty-one to twelve, a motion favouring such a proposal as introduced by Mr. Robert Steel. Mr. Allen Arthur, as one of the speakers, truly said that the re-opening of the mints could only result in India being flooded with the metal, which is the discarded refuse of all countries of the civilised world. Mr. McLaw was much nearer the heart of the matter than Sir Forbes Adams when he said that if the mints were reopened India would on the day of reckoning find that her wealth consisted in articles which no one would accept for payment of debts, and nothing would save her from national bankruptcy.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P., might paraphrase some familiar words in a once popular opera bouffe, and say "I have been interviewed like this; I have been interviewed like that." Since his return from India, he has been occupied in receiving the congratulations of his friends on his safe arrival, and replying the questions of enterprising interviewers. It is almost impossible to take up a paper without finding the heading "Interview with the Member for India." Naturally, there is a sameness about all these reported conversations, and we do not think the English operators have extracted much more from the hon. gentleman than our own interviewer did just before Mr. Dadabhai started from Bombay. There is just one point, however, that is worthy of passing notice. The elect of Central Finsbury in some cases has referred to racial or rather religious differences in India as being less bitter than might be supposed. That section of the press which regards Mr. Dadabhai's amiable theories with wholesome distrust, rather unkindly refer to the Yeola riots as a curious commentary on the supposed approach of the Indian millennium. Mr. Dadabhai reached London before noon, earlier than he was expected. His friends of the London Indian Society were consequently prevented from attending at Charing Cross station to welcome him, but they intend at an early date to give a soiree in his honour. In one of the interviews we refer to he was questioned about the silver question. He said his visit to India had not led him to alter his views on this important subject. He entirely disapproved of stopping the coinage of silver and trying to fix a ratio between silver and gold. This, he maintained, had done much harm to the cotton industry and had seriously affected India's relations with other silver-using countries. Any attempt to fix an artificial value for silver must, in Mr. Dadabhai's view, of necessity be useless. Affairs should be allowed to take their natural course. The cause of the whole difficulty, he said, was political, and the necessity of making large remittances to England in gold was at the bottom of India's troubles. Other silver-using countries had no such difficulties, and he believed they would not exist in India were it not for the political condition of the country. Mr Dadabhai proceeded to dilate with unctuous eloquence upon the "union of hearts" between India and Great Britain—a subject on which his opinions are perhaps more valuable than those he holds concerning finance.

OUR London correspondent recently referred to the heart-burning caused in Whitehall by the selection of an Indian official, Sir Philip Hutchins, to fill the Judicial Secretaryship at the India Office. Rightly or wrongly, the permanent staff members of the Home Civil Service, it appears, think that these departmental Secretaryships should, except in very rare cases, be reserved for them; and much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Frederick Trevor who had so long occupied with ability the post of Assistant Secretary. There is a rumour, which may or may not be true, that Sir Philip Hutchins's appointment was forced upon the Home authorities by the powers that be in India. However that may be, Sir Arthur Godley has lost no time in making what reparation he can to Mr. Trevor by conferring upon that gentleman the desirable position of Director of the Funds Department. In point of pay, the Directorship of the Funds Department has under the new arrangement been reduced to the level of the Assistant Secretaryships—£800, rising to £1,000—but it gives independence and, moreover, is less burdensome than some of the posts in the India Office, where there are officials who have very hard work to perform. For instance, there is Sir Henry Waterfield, the well-known Financial Secretary. There are few men in any walk of life who stick closer to their desks and for longer hours than that popular member of the India Office establishment. It would be improper and inordious to mention other names, but there are many officials in the India Office as well as in other Government

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS BRITISH REVERSE NEAR BATHURST.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs from Bathurst, on the West Coast of Africa, that a Detachment of West Indian troops, besides a force of Sailors and Marines from the flagship Raleigh and Gunboats Widgeon and Magpie, sustained a serious reverse near Bathurst, yesterday, whilst attacking the stronghold of a slave-trading Chief.

The Expedition was successful in capturing two villages, but was attacked on all sides while returning to the boats.

The following is a list of the casualties so far as is yet known :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant Francis W. A. Hervey, Royal Marines; Lieutenant William H. Arnold, H.M.S Raleigh; Sub-Lieutenant Francis W. T. Meister, gunboat Magpie; besides ten man also killed.

WOUNDED.

Captain Edward H. Gamble, Fleet-Surgeon William R. White, Lieutenant the Hon. Robert P. Boyle, Lieutenant Herbert J. Savill, Midshipman Arthur S. Chambers, and Gunner Thomas Berridge, H. M. S. Raleigh; besides forty men also wounded.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

In the race for the Waterloo Cup, deciding course, Texture beat Falconer.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The reserve of the Bank of England now amounts to twenty-two millions six hundred thousand pounds, which is the highest on record.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne arrived at Dover, yesterday.

ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

The police are now watching two hundred Anarchists in London.

THE FUNERAL OF BOURDIN.

At the last moment the proposed demonstration at the funeral of the Anarchist Bourdin was forbidden by the authorities.

A large force of police was stationed along the route to the Cemetery to preserve order. The crowd threw mud and orange Pel at the hearse, and shouted "Down with the Anarchists." One man was arrested when attempting to harangue the crowd at the grave.

THE SILVER COMMISSION IN GERMANY.

The sittings of the German Commission of enquiry into the fall in silver are kept secret.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

THE LORDS ABANDON MOST OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The House of Lords have abandoned most of the amendments to the Parish Councils Bill after a speech made by the Duke of Devonshire in which he urged them to consult the expediency rather than the principle of the question in detail. The House, however, re-adopted the amendment relative to acquiring lands.

The House of Lords have adopted an Amendment to the Parish Councils Bill to restrict the number of elective trustees of Parish charities.

THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS IN PARIS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

A banquet was given yesterday in Paris to the Governor of Mauritius in recognition of the aid he rendered to French subjects during the late cyclone there. A superb bronze group was also presented to him, entitled "Cyclone."

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Sultan of Morocco has conceded the demands made on him by Spain, and General Martinez Campos, the special Spanish Envoy, is returning to Madrid.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth, from Bombay.

The troopship Euphrates has sailed for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

Colonel Rolland, Commandant, 26th Madras Infantry, is posted to the Chin Hills as Colonel-on-Staff.

Surgeon-Major Robertson, now at home on leave, has been appointed British Agent at Gilgit, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Durand.

Colonel F. A. Wilson has been appointed Commissioner of Ajmere, but will continue to officiate for the present as Political Officer in the Persian Gulf.

LEAVE.

Mr. Prinsep, Judge, Calcutta High Court, proceeds home on six months' leave early in April, Mr. H. W. Gordon will presumably again officiate.

LEGISLATION.

A Bill, now being prepared on the lines of the recommendations of the Land Indebtedness Commission, will be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval when the draft is completed.

Such fresh legislation as may be considered necessary in connection with the contagious diseases question is not likely to be taken up during the Calcutta Session, the subject being held over until Government re-assembles in Simla.

COLONEL HORSFORD'S MURDERER.

The Government of India have confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the convict, who attacked Colonel Horsford in the Andamans. The sentence will be carried out as soon as the necessary orders can be conveyed to Port Blair.

THE SAMBALPUR-CUTTACK RAILWAY SECTION.

The Government of India have decided that any railway connection hereafter to be made between Sambalpur on the Bengal-Nagpur system and Cuttack on the East Coast Railway shall take the route south of Mahanadi river, thus tapping the rich Valley of Tel.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF JUBBULPORE.

Mr. F. Venning, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who retires from service in April, will be succeeded at Jubbulpore by Mr. Anderson, at present Commissioner of Nagpur.

Mr. Neill who returns to India from leave at the end of March will take up the Nagpur Commissionership.

THE DEESA-UMARKOT RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

The Indian Survey Syndicate have just submitted their final proposals to the Government of India for a railway from Deesa to Umarkot via Chitalwana. They propose to lay the rails on a narrow gauge, but is to make the line itself on a broad gauge formation, so that if necessary it may be easily converted hereafter.

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Committee, dealing with the Cantonment Regulations, presided over by General Sandford, will probably continue sitting in Calcutta up to the end of March, as the subject is most complicated.

HOOK-SWINGING.

Inquiries into the practice of hook-swinging at Hindu festivals show that only some few cases have occurred of late years, and these mainly in certain districts of the Madras Presidency. The Government of India are now considering reports before pronouncing upon the necessity of legal enactments to put an end to the practice.

THE PRABAS PATHAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 25.

The case of the murders of Dr. Manordass compounder Hari Gaotor Narsi, Vaccinator Khimchand, and hospital peon Dayal commenced on Saturday morning. Six persons have been charged for these murders between Saturday and Sunday. Fourteen witnesses were examined, and two were offered for cross-examination which was declined. One witness Visvanath Shamji gave evidence of having witnessed the murders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

NAPLES, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

Mail steamer Australia, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7/8
Bar Silver	27½
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 1 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
" " " Surats	...	"
" " Imports of Cotton	64,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,712,000	"
" " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

THE RUMOURED EXPORT DUTY.

A FURTHER CONTRADICTION.

THE subjoined is the copy of a telegram received from the Finance Department of the Government of India in reply to a message sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce asking that early announcement should be made in the event of Government contemplating export duties on oil-seeds and wheat to avoid loss to exporters :—

"Your telegram of 24th. The rumour that export duties on oil-seeds and wheat are contemplated is entirely without foundation. Contradiction has been given in Calcutta and Bombay papers."

The *Bombay Gazette* was authorised to contradict the rumour directly after it was published by Reuter.

THE VALUELESS RUPEE.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

1, Gresham Buildings, January 20th, 1894.

To the Financial Secretary, India Office, London, S. W.

Sir,—As a trader of some thirty years' experience with India, I would respectfully offer some suggestions as to the present value of the rupee as far as exchange is concerned.

The closing of the mints in Bombay and Calcutta, without putting a duty on silver bullion, was simply making one hole for the cat and another for the kittens. The natives were not slow to take advantage of the cheaper bar silver compared to the rupee by free importation of the metal. The persistent fall in the rupee is, of course, due in the first instance to the steady fall in value of silver as bullion, and you are not able in exchange operations to cause a face value to be respected unless the balance of trade helps you. I may instance America, which during the Sherman Act, and since, has maintained the value of the silver dollar in exchange with but small variation, $4. 80 to $4. 85 = £1 sterling, the reason being that we always owe America more money than she owes us. The reverse is the case in India, and directly you are in the face of bad trade—produce selling badly—put Council Bills on the market down goes the exchange. The remedy is to reduce the Council drafts, you receiving in rupees should pay in rupees. You could do this by giving out orders in India for railway material and stores. Of late years a large amount of manufacturing has sprung up in India, this country often supplying raw material, and with a MacKinley Tariff of 60 per cent. in favour of the Indian manufacturer, it is likely to grow larger every year. The 60 per cent. accruing through the difference in exchange. The various Exchange Banks would help the Government in remitting pension money, &c. The railway dividends are earned in rupees and paid in gold. Let the dividends be paid in rupees and let the shareholders get the money home themselves like the Brazilian rails.

Unless you are prepared to put duty on silver as bullion it is useless to hope to get the face value of the rupee so far as exchange operations are concerned, as the native will prefer the cheaper medium.

All your heavy payments in this country are in gold, and your Councils drafts are payable in silver rupees. Put India in the position of America, so far as the balance of trade is concerned, and you will have the rupee nearer 2s. than 1s. 2d., as it is at present.—I am, &c.

H. P. GYLES.

The receipt of the above letter was formally acknowledged by Mr. Godley.

THE CURRENCY CRISIS.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, President of the Indian Currency Association, has received the following letter from the Government of India, dated the 20th instant :—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th February, 1894, in which you have communicated the views of your committee regarding the recent announcement by the Government of their intentions with respect to an import duty on silver and the sale of Council Bills, and have suggested certain measures for adoption by the government of India with a view to afford the gold standard scheme a fair and reasonable trial on its merits.

(2) I am to say that a copy of your letter of the 5th ultimo and the one under acknowledgment, will be forwarded for consideration to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with whom the Government of India are inconstant communication on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

THE re-assembling of her Majesty's faithful Commons on Monday is being awaited with considerable interest, and although the fate of the Lords' amendments can be pretty accurately foretold, there is a general expectation of exciting events. The *Pall Mall* report, after serving as a nine-days' wonder, has been decently interred; but it has given rise to a whole crop of rumours of a more or less sensational kind. From one quarter we hear that Mr. Gladstone is being warned by the Welsh Party, and that he threatens, if they persist in their demand for pre-eminence to be given to Disestablishment, he will take the bull by the horns and send in his resignation. It is assumed, and the assumption is not unnatural, that the Prime Minister is not himself very anxious to overthrow the Church in Wales. He may wish to postpone a distasteful task as long as possible, but he has recognised that the job is inevitable, and it is hardly likely that he would make the persistence of his supporters from the Principality an excuse for appealing to the country. Little credence is given to the stories published in foreign papers by industrious London correspondents of insurmountable differences between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. We are told that not only are the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary unable to agree on our policy abroad, but that the latter is out of sympathy with his chief regarding the Parish Councils Bill and the line to be taken respecting the House of Lords. That Lord Rosebery may not see eye to eye with Mr. Gladstone in reference to one or two foreign questions is not impossible, but it is absurd to imply that he is less enthusiastic about the domestic programme of the Liberal Party than the Prime Minister is a trifle too thin. This Continental gossip is probably only the echo of smoking-room babble at least a fortnight old. I myself was assured more than a week since by the representative of a prominent foreign journal, that he believed the little talk about Lord Rosebery. He justified his credulity by reminding me that the noble Earl had not from first to last opened his mouth in the discussions in the gilded chamber on the Parish Councils Bill: as that was of significance. Earl Spencer has not taken part in these debates, but both he and Lord Rosebery have voted in all the many divisions on the amendments proposed by Lord Salisbury and his friends. If Lord Rosebery were not in favour of the measure he is not the man to vote for it. The fact is that his duties as a Minister of the Crown absorb all his energies. You have only to watch him in the House of Lords when he is compelled to be there. All the time red despatch boxes are being handed to him, and he has not a moment to spare. To anybody who knows anything about the incessant strain of the Foreign Office the wonder is not that he does not reply to all Lord Salisbury's clever and sarcastic speeches, but that he is able to get through his own departmental work. And, moreover, if he were to fling himself into the fight over the details of Mr. Fowler's Bill, it would be labour thrown away. Lord Kimberley, besides being, as you correctly said a few weeks ago, a level-headed Secretary of State for India, has an acquaintance with rural affairs that is almost unequalled. In addition he has throughout the consideration of the Councils Bill not only kept his temper—his position has necessarily been a difficult one—but on most occasions proved himself in dialectics a match for that intellectual giant, Lord Salisbury. Some of his retorts have been very pretty. For example, the other night Lord Salisbury, who, as anyone can see, has great personal liking for his able opponent, tried, if I may use a colloquial expression, to take a rise out of Lord Kimberley, but did not altogether succeed. The noble Marquis regretted that Lord Selborne had not moved a certain amendment because it would have enabled Lord Kimberley to "indulge once more in that hymn in praise of trust in the people which he sings with so much grace and energy." Lord Kimberley replied that he preferred his hymn of praise to the dirge of distrust in the people which the Conservative leader was constantly chanting. The open revolt of the Duke of Devonshire against Lord Salisbury's leadership on the question of the poor compounder has been the most interesting feature of the proceedings in the Lords this week, and necessarily has not been minimised by the Ministerial organs. The situation was slightly embarrassing, but the Unionists have with some adroitness turned it to good account by quoting the Duke's independence as a proof that there is no conspiracy to wreck the Bill. Lord Salisbury's mournful remarks on the growing indifference of the leisured classes to public business was perhaps prophetic, but it is not easy to discover signs of any general inclination on the part of such classes to follow the bad example of superior Americans who hold aloof from politics. His reflections on the decadence of the country magistracy were characteristically sarcastic and cynical. Some of his friends complain of the overthrow of ex-officio or magisterial guardians. He does not share their complaints since a Radical Lord Chancellor has taken to nominate every Radical Tom, Dick, and Harry as J. P.s. It is better that such men should not be ex-officio guardians; and so on, and so on. It may all be very true; but is not this candour likely to lose the Conservatives, some votes in those urban constituencies where, as Mr. Balfour pointed out at Leicester a few evenings ago, they have within recent years made such rapid progress.

The first official statement by a responsible member of the Government on the subject of the new Naval Programme was made yesterday by Mr. Edmund Robinson, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who, in addressing a meeting at Dundee, spoke mainly on the state of the navy He complained that the present Government, when they came into office, found about half of the special expenditure, incurred under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, unpaid. The present Government had to find five millions of that money, while the whole of the "consequential burdens" had fallen on them, *i.e.*, providing more men and increased dockyard facilities for the new ships, &c. It was not correct that the Government's hands had been forced by the recent Naval scare. Lord Spencer and his colleagues had had under their consideration for a year back the number and types of ships to be added to the Navy. They had decided to adopt and extend the policy of their predecessors, but concentrated their efforts on the more rapid advancement and earlier completion of naval defence ships. At the same time they had voted a still larger cash provision than was made for new construction in 1892-93. This provision embraced the commencement of two battle-ships and two new cruisers of unrivalled size and fighting qualities, besides three small cruisers and two other vessels. The programme for 1893-94 was being pressed forward, although the loss of the Victoria had raised question which required time for solution and so postponed the commencement of the battle-ships. The programme for next year Mr. Robertson declined to disclose prematurely, for the reason that the Naval Defence Act of 1889 defeated its object by making known to the World what our maximum results in the way of ship building would be during the following five years, and France and Russia at once took steps to increase their expenditure so as to keep pace with us. Mr. Robertson, however, declared that the Government were fully alive to their responsibilities, and when the programme for 1894-95 was made known, it would be found that there was no intention of forfeiting or even risking, in the least degree, our relative position among the navies of the world. This declaration may be regarded as fairly satisfactory so far as it goes, although it leaves a good deal to be taken on trust. There is, of course, much reason in Mr. Robertson's contention that we ought to be cautious how we disclose our hand to our rivals, in regard to the amount of our future ship-building.

The Board of Trade returns for January, which were issued on Wednesday, bear testimony to the reality of the improvement in trade which has been talked of for some weeks past. The value of imports into the United Kingdom during the past month amounted to £38,458,613, as compared with £33,126,470 in January of last year, an increase of no less than £5,332,143 for the month, or over 15 per cent. The exports for January were valued at £18,151,880, as against £18,026,019 in the corresponding month last year, giving an increase of £125,861. This is the first time since last summer that the monthly returns have shown any evidence of betterment. In the imports, raw materials for textile manufactures count for no less than £3,038,444 of the increase, which is in itself a good sign of an increased demand in the textile industries of the country. In the exports, yarns and textile fabrics show an increase of £265,855. The shipments of yarn represent an increased value of over £100,000, of which about £40,000 was in the Indian shipments. The increase in cotton-manufactured goods amounted to £631,000, the whole of which went to India and the East. There were serious fallings off in linen and woollen goods caused mainly by the heavy decline in American purchases. Trade with America has been at a very low ebb for some time past, but preparations are being made for the increased demand in many branches which is confidently expected when the Tariff Bill passes the Senate.

Notwithstanding the multiplied signs of trade revival, the latest advices from Lancashire are not so cheerful as they have been in some previous weeks. There are symptoms of a reaction in Eastern business. There was a considerable falling off in the orders and offers of business brought by the last Indian mail, and it is said that the orders which came by post have to a considerable extent been countermanded by wire. Purchasers of cotton cloths are hanging back, and the continued fickleness of the Eastern exchanges and downward tendency of silver are seriously retarding operations. The Lancashire press is protesting lustily against the proposal made in India for a re-imposition of the cotton duties. Lord Kimberley stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday, in reply to a question by Lord Derby, that he had not heard of any intention on the part of the Indian Government to impose an import duty on cotton goods, but the answer is regarded in Lancashire as unsatisfactory and evasive. Means are to be taken in the interval that will elapse before the Indian Budget is introduced to convince the Government that any proposal to tax English manufactures imported into India will meet with the strongest opposition throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire and other districts in which textile industries are carried on.

The currency question is giving rise to renewed discussion, and the continued depreciation of silver and silver securities appears to be extending the sphere of its perturbation of markets. Yesterday (Thursday), bar silver touched 29¾d. per ounce, the lowest price yet recorded in London market, and for forward delivery the nominal quotation was a fraction less while the Indian Exchange fell to 1s. 1 7/8d. the rupee. There are some indications that a hardening of silver prices may, however, now set in, consequent on the reduction in the output of American and Australian mines. The spot supplies are small, and preparations are being made to close a number of American mines until a revival takes place. Last year's production of silver in America was the lowest of any year since 1880. Partly in consequence of the heavy falls in silver prices a congress of representatives of the gold and silver trades has been called, to be held in Liverpool at the end of March. This conference will, however, not have much to do with the external trade of the country, as the subjects to be discussed relate to such matters as the plate licenses, hall-marking, and the technical instruction of apprentices to gold and silver-smiths. Sir David Barbour's speech at the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League is attracting great attention.

Speculations as to whether Jabez Balfour, the Liberator Building Society Wrecker, will or will not be extradited by the Argentine Government, and if he is, when we may expect him "home," continue to occupy the minds of a large number of people. Interest in his movements extends much beyond the circle of the Liberator victims, numerous as these are. The proceedings in Argentina in connection with the arrest of Balfour are likely to take a considerable time, and even if his extradition be granted, the Treasury Officials do not expect him in England for at least three months. Meantime, Balfour has been interviewed in his prison at Salta, by the representative of the *Times of Argentina*, and in his remarks to the interviewer has been threatening to "make it hot" for a number of people in good positions by revelations which should he have to appear before an English Court, he will make as to the history of the various London companies with which his name has been connected. Whether those revelations are to be entirely about financial matters remains to be seen, but some of the newspapers have been hinting that certain high-placed politicians are amongst the men at whom his threat points. Revelations of other kinds continue to be made in his unhappy business in this country; but they relate to the victims, not the authors, of the great smash. Subscriptions for the relief of these unfortunates do not flow in so freely as is desired. The Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, of 16, Farringdon Street, London, E. C., Secretary of the Liberator Relief Fund, states in one of his recent appeals that six of the victims, at least, are known to have lately broken down in mind and have gone into lunatic asylum as the result of their troubles, while fifty are believed to have died, more or less broken-hearted.

The reports as to the retirement of the Princess of Wales from Society have now been finally set at rest. It is officially announced that the Queen will hold drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and Tuesday, the 6th March and two more later in the season. It is also stated that her Majesty has asked the Princess of Wales to postpone her departure for the Mediterranean until after the "function" of the 6th March, in order that she may be present to assist her Majesty at the first two drawing-rooms. In order to prevent inconvenience and crowding only two hundred presentations are to be made at each. The first of the two (Feb. 27) is to be an unusually brilliant affair; the Queen will receive the Corps Diplomatique and the Ministers, but the general presentations are expected to be taken by the Princess of Wales. It will be the first drawing-room that the Princess has attended since May, 1891. Nor are these the only forthcoming social events at which her Royal Highness is expected to appear. The Prince of Wales has promised to perform the ceremony of opening the New Battersea Polytechnic on the 24th inst., and it is confidently hoped that the Princess will accompany him on that occasion. The Prince is to hold a levee on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace on Monday, the 19th inst., and another will be held on her Majesty's behalf, by the Duke of York, early in March. These fixtures will give a considerable filip to the gaiety of the London season, which otherwise was promising to be somewhat dull and flat.

Yesterday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, returned from Osborne, where they have been visiting the Queen, to Marlborough House. While crossing from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth they witnessed some evolutions by the torpedo-boat destroyer, Havock. They also took leave of the officers and crew of the yacht Britannia, which is starting for the Mediterranean. The return of the Princess to the Metropolis and the prospect of seeing her take a leading part in Court circles, before she starts for the South, has given much satisfaction to various classes in the Metropolis, and none more than to the West End tradesmen, whose business has suffered through the retirement in which her Royal Highness has lived since the death of the Duke of Clarence. Last evening, the Prince and Princess and their daughters visited the exhibition of "Constantinople," at Olympia, at which they expressed their warm admiration. The Princess was presented with a beautiful specimen of Turkish embroidery at the stall of Messrs. Boutor and Co., in the Eastern Bazaar, which forms part of the exhibition.

It is stated that the Queen is likely to visit Rome during her sojourn in Italy this spring. A nice question of court etiquette is understood to have presented some difficulty to the carrying out of her intention as to seeing Rome, the question being whether she should first visit the King of Italy or the Pope when she arrived at the Italian capital. It is now said that her Majesty has herself settled the point by intimating that she will first of all pay her respects to the King and Queen of Italy.

THE International Sanitary Conference was opened in Paris on Wednesday (Feb. 7), the Indian Government being represented by Surgeon-General Cunningham. An inaugural address was delivered by M. Casimir-Perier, the French Prime Minister, who specially invited the delegates to turn their attention to Central Asia as the original home of the cholera germ. In Dr. Klein's opinion most of the recent epidemics have had their origin in Tonquin, whence the cholera poison has been carried to Europe in French ships. He furthermore maintains that the French Government has endeavoured to distract attention from the fact.

THE ATTACK ON THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

FIGHTING OFF THE WESTERN COAST.

THE MALABAR AND MAHALUXMI FORTS ENGAGED.

THE second and concluding day of attack on the defences of Bombay was even more eventful than the first. The general idea of the day's manœuvres were for an attack to be made by the enemy on the western coast. With a view to cause a diversion the Malabar and Mahaluxmi forts were to be engaged, while the remainder of the fleet proceeded with transports up the coast in an endeavour to land troops for the purpose of destroying bridges and water-mains. This operation was to take place between 8 a.m. and mid-day, and was to be followed between 3 o'clock and midnight with an attack by the enemy's squadron for the purpose of testing the nominal condition of "Look-out," "Communication,' 'and "Preparedness" maintain during war time, and to further verify the experiences of the first day. The zone of operations was to be limited by the northern bank of the Bassein Creek.

The attacking force comprised the same vessels as on Friday, viz. :—

H. M. S. Marathon, third class cruiser, 2,950 tons, Captain Maconochie.

H. M. S. Redbreast, gunboat, 805 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Stewart.

H. M. S. Assaye, gunboat, 735 tons, Lieutenant Bedford.

H. M. S. Cossack, third class cruiser, 1,770 tons, Commander C. N. Cross.

H. M. S. Lapwing, gunboat, 805 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Storrey.

Three torpedo boats, under Lieutenants Oliver, R.N., Piffard, R.I.M., and Elderton, R.I.M.

The naval defence force was constituted as under :—

H. M. S. Abyssinia, armoured turret coast defence ship, 2,900 tons, Commander Ommaney.

H. M. S. Magdala, armoured turret coast defence ship, 3,340 tons, Captain Goodridge.

H. M. S. Plassey, gunboat, 735 tons, Lieutenant Commander, M. F. Gunn.

Three torpedo boats under Lieutenants St. John, Molyneux, and Kemp.

The land defences had far more work to do as a whole than on Friday, and were reinforced by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The complete list is as under :—

Royal Artillery—14th Company Eastern Division, 20th Company Southern Division, and 21st Company Eastern Division—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse.

Royal North Lancashire Regiment—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Riley.

Lancaster Fusiliers—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith.

Leinster Regiment—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Poignand.

5th Bombay Infantry—Commandant, Colonel Scott.

13th Bombay Infantry—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker.

21st Bombay Infantry—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Forjet.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Commandant, Major Pringle.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Commandant, Major Roughton.

Bombay Light Horse—Commandant, Captain Cuffe.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Swann.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers—Commandant, Major Luard.

Submarine Miners.

The umpires called upon to decide upon the several points raised by the contest were :—Military—H. E General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Black, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzherbert, Captain Montgomery, Colonel French, and Lieut. Houghton; Naval—H. E. Rear-Admiral Kennedy Naval Commander-in-Chief, Captains Cross, Dare, and Giffard, Lieutenants Eustace, Seatle, Tizzard, and Satow.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS.

It is scarcely necessary to say that under the careful control of such experienced officers as Brigadier-General W. Gatacre, D.S.O., and Colonel Hilliard, A.A.G. The defence troops were posted to the very best advantage. The 13th Bombay Infantry made Bassein the head-quarters of their base of operations, the 5th being in charge of the Dhanda coast. The G. I. P. Volunteers were kept in reserve at Mahim, and the Bombay Volunteer Corps were called upon to watch the coast from Mahim to Worli, with their reserve near Dhanda. The Cavalry were watching the water-main and the remainder established connecting posts right away up the coast to the north. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps ran an armoured train with machine guns over a portion of their line; with head-quarters at Mahim they had a roving commission as far north as Andheri, and to Church Gate Station, south. The 21st Marine Battalion were employed on guard duty at the various military and civil offices in Bombay. To the Light Horse Volunteer Corps was assigned the work of watching the coast to the south of Varsova. The Mahaluxmi, Colaba South and Colaba North batteries were manned with a full complement of men of the Royal Artillery, the Artillery Volunteers manning their own guns at Mahaluxmi and Malabar North. The reserve infantry (consisting of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Leinster Regiment and a moiety of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry) having rendezvoused on the general parade-ground, at eight o'clock were moved on to various threatened points on the coast, while the men of the North Lancashire not employed in finding infantry detachments for the forts were kept in reserve at Colaba.

As regards signalling, parties were established at the following points: Bassein fort, Baynder station, Manori, Worli, and Cumballa Hill, and messages were sent between these points by the heliograph successfully, the greatest interval of space bridged being that between Cumballa Hill and Worli, a distance of at least fourteen miles. In order to be prepared for any failure of the telegraphic and heliographic communication, cavalry conecting posts were established from Bassein to Dadur.

It will thus be seen that the troops were so distributed as to permit of the reserves being readily available for centralisation at such points where an attack by boat was possible. Had the hostilities been those of actual warfare, the troops would, of course, have been massed at the station nearest the garrison for entrainment.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DAY'S MANŒUVRES.

The hostile fleet was reported to be advancing towards Mahaulxmi at about 10 o'clock. The first ship came in range at a distance of 6,000 yards, bearing on at an angle of 114 degrees, and coming almost due east. The armoured train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on receiving the news, moved up to Undane, so as to render assistance in preventing a boat attack. The Marathon was the first ship sighted from Mahaluxmi, and was at once greeted by a salvo from the big gun. Half-an-hour later the enemy had drawn in to a distance of about 4,800 yards off Mahaluxmi and meanwhile despatched some transports up the coast. The enemy were then observed to be lowering boats for a land attack. The tactical error of lowering boats so far out to sea gave time for ample preparations to be made for resistance; and in a very short time no less a number than 1,500 men were taking up a defensive position behind the fortifications in the vicinity of the Mahaluxmi temple, the part of the coast to which the boats were making. Those 1,500 defenders consisted of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Leinsters, and a battalion of the 5th Bombay Infantry. Whilst the main body of the troops were sheltered behind the fortifications a firing party of Leinster men had ensconsed themselves in the upper bungalow near the temple, and when the boats came within range opened up a pretty brisk fire. The enemy never got nearer the shore than 800 yards, and as they presumably did not know that a large body of troops was prepared to give them a warm reception, they would probably have come much nearer but for the rocky and dangerous nature of the coast. Anyhow the attempt at landing was sufficiently repulsed by the infantry in the bungalow, and the troops out of doors were not called upon to fire a single shot.

Meanwhile a report was received that the enemy's squadron was proceeding northwards to make another attack higher up the coast, but this attack was not successful. The morning's work went to show that the enemy's fleet found it impossible to get within efficient damaging distance of the forts for two reasons: the shallowness of the sea, and the heavy armaments with which they would have been confronted.

Although by three o'clock the land troops were in position and on the *qui vive* manning the ports, and the reserves were massed on the general parade-ground ready to move in any position, they had many hours to wait before hostilities commenced. At about 4 o'clock the Plassey and one torpedo boat moved out to reconnoitre for the enemy, and a little later the turret-ships lying off Sunk Rock steamed ont of the harbour for a similar purpose. The hostile squadron was sighted, but it was found they were not on the move. An hour afterwards the turret-ships returned into harbour, and a few minutes after six the enemy's fleet was again reported to be stationary, evidently waiting for nightfall for making the attack. This intention, being rightly surmised, the reserve infantry were moved, the 5th to Chowpatty, and the Leinsters and Lancashires to various points of vantage along the harbour line, one section being at Mody Bay and the other along the Sea Face.

At a quarter-to-seven the Mahaluxmi fort opened fire on the steamer Elephanta which was moving past within range and afterwards gave a good deal of trouble at Bassein Creek. With this exception the hostile squadron did not come within the purview of the busily employed search-lights until a quarter to nine when the Mahaluxmi Fort flashed the intelligence that the enemy were advancing. Shortly after nine the first repelling gun was fired from Malabar Hill. It was soon observed, however, that the attackers were moving in a south-easterly direction towards Colaba at a rapid rate, so rapid that in twenty minutes North and South Colaba forts were engaged. This was followed by cleverly-planned but fruitless efforts to land at Mody Bay and Cross Island, and later similar attempts at the docks were also repulsed. Thus terminated two days' interesting manœuvres, which have done much to prove how tough a task an enemy would have who sought to capture Bombay. In fact, while Britannia rules the waves the task is beyond the range of sober possibility, and even if our proud prestige on the water was ever lowered—which Heaven forbid—the natural advantages of Bombay and the strength of its fortifications would make the most daring enemy think twice before leading so forlorn a hope as an attack here. The manœuvres have been throughout very successful, and it says much for the care and forethought exercised in the arrangement of all details that so far as we are aware no serious accident whatever occurred. The manœuvres have been most useful in finding out the weak points of our defences, and showing where improvements or alterations are required. They have also served a valuable purpose in giving opportunities to officers and men for seeing what actual work is like, and thereby intensifying the interest of everyone engaged in the all-important work of guarding this Eastern dependency of Great Britain from aggression.

WITH THE HOSTILE SQUADRON.

After the conclusion of the manœuvres on Friday night, the whole of the squadron—with the exception of the torpedo boats, which remained in harbour to take in water—went out and anchored near the light ship. The night's rest was but a brief one, as the enemy's fleet was under weigh to sea shortly after daybreak, and ultimately made for the western coast. The fleet arrived within 5,000 yards of Mahaluxmi battery shortly after ten o'clock. They were kept at this distance for some time in order to keep beyond the range of effective gunnery. Nearly all the boats left the fleet at half-past ten with the object of effecting a landing on the coast, being under the command of Lieut. Bruce, of the Marathon. All the boats carried their quick-firing and machine guns with blank ammunition, and represented a party of 300 men. Formed in two divisions the boats were taken in tow and a course was shaped for the shore. On arriving within 700 or 800 yards of land the boats formed in line abreast for the purpose of advancing to a point near the Mahaluxmi temple. This formation had scarcely been made before sharp firing was opened from the upper bungalow to the left of the temple. The fire was promptly returned, and the advance being sounded, the smart little craft tried to go forward, but the coast was too rocky for them to do so, to say nothing of the enemy's firing. The boats then altered their course 16 points to starboard and returned to the fleet.

In the meantime the enemy had formed into two divisions, the first of which (consisting of the Marathon, the Lapwing, and the Assaye) attacked the Malabar Point Battery at a distance of between 2,000 and 3,000 yards. The attack was continued for an hour, the salvoes of artillery being effectively returned by the enemy. The second division (consisting of the Redbreast and the Lapwing) commenced a fire on Mahaluxmi Battery, which was very promptly reciprocated. In both cases the contest was a very even one, and in the absence of the official information as to the umpires' decision, we will not offer an opinion as to the respective merits of attackers and defenders, but it is pretty certain, from what we personally witnessed on Saturday, that the Mahaluxmi fort guns might be relied upon to successfully repel an attack in the event of actual warfare.

The landing party having returned shortly before 1 o'clock, the order was given to cease firing, and the hostile squadron moved out to the rendezvous to the west of the light ship. The morning's operations, like those of the previous day, were not in any way interfered with by undesirable meterological conditions. There was very little breeze, and only at one brief period of the morning did the smoke hang heavily about. His Excellency General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief, boarded the Marathon at about 5 o'clock and remained on board to see what events the evening might bring forth. The "plan of campaign" for the night had been drawn up with no little skill by Captain Maconochie and his advisers. It was arranged that the Redbreast should leave her moorings shortly after sunset and at any time after 9 p.m. make a diversion on the western coast and attempt to capture the telegraphic steamer, thus shutting off the means of communication with land, or failing this to organise a landing party. The Assaye was to proceed up to Sunk Rock Island if possible at half-past nine and attempt to draw or drive off any torpedo boats, with instructions to signal her position at intervals by firing rockets if she was attacked. Proceeding into harbour, the Cossack and the Lapwing were to go off Sunk Rock Island at a quarter to ten, from thence proceed to Middle Ground, and there lower boats, each on the eastern side. The torpedo boats were directed to proceed along the eastern shore, so as to arrive at Sunk Rock at 10 o'clock. It was understood the Marathon would follow on, and that a conclusion similar to that of Friday night would be made.

These operations were carried out with more or less success, and perhaps the progress of the war can

one torpedo-boat, who were in advance scouting, were shortly seen making for the harbour, flying the signal that the enemy were in sight to westward. This news was conveyed to the forts, which were at once to be seen bristling with activity. The declining rays of the sun, now led Captain Goodridge, the Commandant, to seek a more advantageous position for repelling a night attack, and when darkness had descended, the brilliant electric lights of the forts and ships formed a searching barrier across the harbour. Nothing now remained but to keep a sharp look-out and to concentrate the guns on the luminous path. The thundering of the guns of the western coast, told too well the determination of the hostile squadron to make the night memorable. It is supposed the engagement on the western coast cannot have been the main object of the enemy, but was merely to damage the lines of communication, and, if possible, to create a panic. As time crept on the defence doubled their look-outs, knowing full well that an attack if made by the enemy would be delivered before the moon rose.

At about 9 o'clock the ships of the hostile squadron became visible, boldly steaming up to engage the forts, and many must have wondered at the apparent implacidness of the defence, but they knew right well that the ships were not their deadliest foes, but were put forward as a screen to cover the attack from torpedo boats. The enemy's ships were keenly watched by the eagle eye of the Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery who, assisted by a most able staff, signalled without delay the moment the guns could be worked. The result was that at about 9-15 p.m., a carefully-directed shot from the south Colaba fort was fired at the Cossack. This being apparently the signal for a general attack on the fleet, the action now continued briskly for about half-anhour, the lights from the forts vividly showing the ships at intervals between the smoke. Just before the rising of the moon the Marathon with her consorts was to be seen making a dash past the forts.

This terminated the action of the fleet, and now we will return to the torpedo-boats. No sooner did the engagement commence than under cover of the smoke they made a series of attacks on the fleet. No. 105 Torpedo-boat though closely watched by the Plassey made a dash at the Magdala and fired a torpedo while the other two enemy's boats passed up the harbour to damage the shipping. Meanwhile the defence torpedo-boats making a detour to seaward, attacked the enemy's ships with a success which may be hoped for in time of war. By eleven o'clock the attack was practically over; though owing to the untiring energy and zeal of some of our dashing young officers, forts and ships still found pleasure in a pyrotechnic display.

Thus ended the most important manœuvres ever held in Bombay, concerning the great utility of which a few general remarks may be made. That Bombay is heavily and efficiently armed there can be no doubt, and the forts assisted by the defence flotilla would come down on the enemy like a Naysmith hammer, but with all the armaments there is, it seems to the writer, room for a bold and enterprising enemy, possessed of torpedo-boats to play a rough game with the docks and shipping.

WITH THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles which fell in at an early hour at Dadur were marched off and took up a position with the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers to guard the foreshore, commonly known as the Bandora Bay, (the bay between Bandora point and the Mahim fort) reaching the post about 8 o'clock, in the morning. A continuous chain of outposts was established to keep up communications between the bay and the fort, this portion of the coast line on either side being guarded by the regulars. About half-past twelve in the afternoon the guards were drawn to give the men time for the midday meal, provided by the corps. The outpost was again manned at 2 p.m. From this hour until half-past five a keen look-out was kept on all sides. With the exception of the sight of one man-of-war, which came into sight and quickly disappeared nothing occurred to prove the effectiveness of the defensive force on this portion of the coast. In fact as far as could be seen throughout the whole day till darkness intervened no attempt at landing on that part was made by the enemy. And from the nature of the very effective defensive arrangements set out by Colonels Swan and Bayley, Officers commanding the G. I. P. R. and the Bombay Volunteers, respectively, there was every reason to believe a landing was practically impossible. If it had been attempted, the assailants would have met with a very warm reception. Besides the outpost duty performed by the Volunteers several reconnoitring parties were sent out at different times during the day to discover, if possible, anything that might be of interest in reference to the enemy's movements. But the only news brought in by these men was of a negative nature. From sun-set to half-past eight o'clock in the night the Volunteers were still on the alert, but no news of the enemy being received, they were withdrawn and marched back to quarters.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMOURED TRAIN.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, as before stated, ran an armoured train with machine guns over that portion of their line extending from Church Gate to Andheri. They fell in at Grant Road at eight o'clock and proceeded to Mahim under the command of Major Luard. The corps consisted of 72 non-commissioned officers and men with two machine guns and the following officers :—Major Luard, Commanding, Major Lyon, Capt Harrison, Adjutant, Capt. Turner, Lieut. Stuart, Lieut Anderson, Second-Lieut. Richardson, and Serjeant-Major Booth. The train consisted of an engine fitted up with imitation steel plates, one ambulance waggon, two waggons carrying the guns, four waggons fitted up with sand-bags, and other carriages for men and appliances and tools for repairing the road. The guns were in charge of Lieut. Stuart and Second-Lieut. Richardson. The train was taken up and down the line several times but nothing was seen of the attacking parties.

FRIDAY'S REHEARSALS.

We have been supplied by a highly reliable source with the subjoined description of the afternoon and evening rehearsals on Friday, and give it as supplementing the description published in our Saturday's issue :—

The second phase of the manœuvres came off on Friday afternoon, when a target representing the second attempt of a cruiser to enter the northern harbour was towed from opposite Colaba south to opposite Cross Island, by a torpedo boat. The target moved at about 11 knots against the tide; the practice, though rather slow, was accurate, but the delay occurred by the hawser parting, necessitated the despatch of another Hongkong target. After about half-an-hour the new target was fixed up and firing recommenced with Oyster Rock; Middle Ground and Cross Island too engaged the enemy and continued in action till after dusk.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, his Excellency Admiral Kennedy, Major-General Sir George Wolseley, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Brigadier-General W. Gatacre (Commanding Bombay District), Brigadier-General Hogg, Q.M.G., Colonel Curteis, A.G., Colonel Greig, A.A.G., R.A., Colonel Hilliard, A.A.G., Colonel French, Colonel-on-Staff, R.A., Major Blomfield, D. A. A. G., Captain Swann, D.A.A.G., Captain Giffard, R.A., Lieutenant Hickley, R.N., Captain Hemming, R.E., Executive Engineer, Major Bowyer, R.E., etc., etc., were present throughout the practice.

At 9 p.m., the defence was showing its searchlights and the navigable channels in the harbour were lit up by the electric lights at Sunk Rock and Middle Ground, aided from the opposite direction by the electric lights of the turret-ships. At 9-50 p.m. the enemy was signalled as approaching and shortly after were engaged with the forts. The reserve infantry of the defence was sent about 9-30 p.m. to rendezvous at central places on the Eastern Coast line of the harbour, in case of being called on to repel attack by boats. The Marathon came up about 10-5 p.m. engaged at once and shortly after the Cossack closed up and took part in the action.

THE FORTHCOMING FIELD MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvres which concluded on Saturday night do not terminate the experimented undertakings in which the troops now stationed here participate this season, as some field-firing practice will take place at Worli on Thursday. The time for the firing to commence is to be notified hereafter. The general idea of the firing will be that information has been received that an attack will be made by the enemy's fleet on the western coast, the forts being engaged with a view to cause a diversion, while the remainder of the fleet proceeds with transports up the coast to attempt landing troops for the purpose of destroying bridges and water-mains. Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. J. Goldsmith will command the 2nd Brigade consisting of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 13th Bombay Infantry. This brigade will proceed to Mahaluxmi and take up a position on Worli Hill, between Worli and Nagpada, for the purpose of resisting any landing on that coast. Three transports will be reported as having been seen approaching from the west. The complete flotilla of the enemy will consist of six boats, in two sections of three boats each. As they approach the shore fire will be directed upon them as ordered by the chief umpire. The boats having reached the land the enemy will disembark and rush for the cover of a ridge under which they form for attack on two divisions. The defender's resistance to the landing will be represented for a short time by the fire directed to the boats. The enemy forward into line will be represented by thirty vanishing targets, each of which will represent a company. The disappearance of all the targets will be taken as representing the enemy awaiting reinforcements, and fire will then be directed on the flotillas. When the targets reappear the supposition will be that the enemy has been reinforced.

The first brigade consisting of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with the exception of the three companies on detachment, the 5th Bombay Infantry, and the 21st Bombay Infantry will purpose field-firing under similar conditions on Friday next and the Volunteer regiments on Saturday, thus bringing to a conclusion a series of sham fights well calculated to give to all the troops participating in them experience, which, under certain eventualities, might prove of immense value.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS IN BOMBAY.

THE conflict between capital and labour experienced in Bombay last September was renewed on a small scale on Saturday when 218 operatives of the roving department and 170 men of the mule throstle department of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, situated at the north of the Victoria Gardens, Parel Road, struck work, owing, it is said, to the instigation of the head jobber, Dhakoo Krishna. The wages of these millhands generally depend upon the weights of the yarns they turn out during a month. The operatives of this mill, for some time past, it is alleged, in order to increase the weight of their monthly outturn, were handing over somewhat course yarns. Although the manager often told them they must produce a better kind of yarn, they would not listen to him, considering his instruction detrimental to their interests. On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the manager, Mr. Framji Billimoria, found fault with Dhakoo, the head jobber of the roving department for the coarseness of his yarns. Dhakoo refused to carry out the manager's instruction, and on being remonstrated with, pitched down the instruments with which he was working and left the mill, telling Mr. Framji that he would no longer work there. The operatives of the department, numbering about 218, seeing their head jobber leaving the mill, stopped working and collected in the compound. A couple of hours afterwards, Dhakoo returned, and tendered his resignation. At this juncture about 170 men of the mule throstle department, on hearing about Dhakoo's resignation and the steps taken by the men of his department, also struck work and joined with the roving in the compound. On seeing the threatening attitude adopted by the operatives Mr. Framji immediately went to the Byculla Police Office, and gave information to Superintendent Crummy. Mr. Crummy at once drafted two European officers, Messrs. Butfoy and Flanagan, and proceeded to the spot shortly afterwards. The discontented hands on being questioned as to what their grievances were and why they struck work, some of them replied that their wages had been cut off on account of their being absent, while the others stated that they had been fined by the manager. They made various other statements which Mr. Framji said had no foundation in fact, and none of them mentioned the true reasons. Mr. Crummy then reasoned with them and endeavoured to persuade them to resume work, but they said they would not do so until they saw the agents. The agents Messrs. Vanmalidass J. Shamji and Company were sent for, and on their arrival Mr. Crummy left for the Byculla Police Office. The agents did their best to induce the men to continue their work, but they refused to listen and commenced "shouting, roaring and hurrahing." At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the agents becoming alarmed went to the Byculla Police Office and complained to Mr. Crummy that the obdurate operatives were likely to create some mischief and damage to the property. Mr. Crummy, in company with some policemen and a couple of sowars, went again to the mill. The agents again continued to ask the mill-hands to return to their work, telling them that if they had any grievances, they would be inquired into and justice would be done, but these words had not the desired effect upon the strikers, who were ultimately told to leave the mill premises, and after some consultation 388 operatives left the mill at 5 o'clock. The agents expect to employ new men to-day, and precautions will be taken to prevent the strikers from creating a disturbance.

THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th February just to hand there is a letter addressed to Mr. Hewitt, Secretary of the Royal Commission, by Mr. Alexander. Really it is pitiable to see how Mr. Alexander can be gulled. On the word of a native, living in Agra, who was informed by another living in Jeypore he believed that these four witnesses who gave such a damaging recantation were all in prison, "poor fellows." He was told in the public papers that they were not in prison, yet he must needs insult a Native State under British protection by getting a telegram sent to the Political Agent in Jeypore to secure the release of men who were not in prison. If Mr. Alexander does not curb his gullibility he may find a Native State which he insults not so lenient as the Indian Government, which his supporters grandiosely declare he is contesting.

Now as to his explanation of the reason why a rupee was given to each of the three witnesses Mr. Prautch got for him I have something to say. With the single remark that Mr. Prantch's letter appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* the second day after the document containing the recantation of the three witnesses appeared in the same paper, I shall place Mr. Prautch's explanation in juxtaposition with Mr. Alexander's, and let your readers judge for themselves. Mr. Prautch says in his letter: "It was represented that three of the men were workmen, who depended on their wages for a living. I paid them one rupee each. Was this too little or much?" Mr. Alexander in his letter written eight days afterwards says, "They (the witnesses) all four came to us, at the dak bungalow the same evening, telling us the police had been asking where they lived, and expected all to be taken up. It was then we gave them money, as mentioned by Mr. Prautch in his letter to the *Gazette*, to enable them to communicate with us if the police apprehended them." Does, Mr. Alexander imagine that any fair-minded man on reading these extracts can come to any other conclusion than this, *viz.*, that his explanation is an after-thought.

If Mr. Prautch had been aware of this explanation, it is hardly conceivable that he would have made the admission he did make or been deterred from giving it for fear of the consequences, seeing that he indulged in the most outrageous abuse of a Native State, which he knew nothing about. Nothing more need be said by me: the case is a lamentable one.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.
(Not an official.)

THE Government of Madras has recently granted a cowle to the Rev. A. Andrew, Chingleput, for the 72 acres of land granted last year at Senkunram for the benefit of the Pariahs and other destitute classes, which in effect will exempt the land from the payment of any assessment for the first five years, from Fasli 1303, and impose an assessment thereon of two annas, beginning with the 6th year and rising to the normal rate of twelve annas in the 11th year, by an annual increment of two annas. This is a most satisfactory concession, and shows conclusively that the Government is at present really sympathising with the efforts put forth to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes. Such practical sympathy is encouraging to those engaged in the work, and will help materially in founding the new settlement in process of formation at Senkunram. The Government has also granted some palmyra trees and leaves to the poor people to enable them to put roofs on the houses they are erecting for themselves on the land.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

DESPITE of counter-attractions, there was a large crowd at the races on Saturday. Lady Harris was among the occupants of the Grand Stand, and the attack on Bombay notwithstanding military men thronged the ring and paddock. The sport was fairly interesting, although only small fields ruled throughout. The "fancy" was not quite as much on the spot as on the previous day, but as only one real pot was upset, it had reason to congratulate itself on the issue of the afternoon.

The card contained seven events, the first set down for discussion being the Byculla Club Cup, which has always been looked upon as one of the plums of the Bombay prospectus. This year the handicap did not please owners, only two of whom accepted. The cup was in consequence withheld, and the starters raced for the sweepstake. It was looked up as such a moral for Brilliant, the Bangalore galloway, whose record had hitherto been glorious, that not a bet could be had about him. But he was sore and moved with difficulty; that astute horseman Robinson, who had the mount on St. Paul, soon detected what was wrong, and by cracking on the pace from the start landed the stakes to the utter dismay of the ring.

Only three stripped for the Consolation Stakes, and Venture, the representative of the Aga Khan stable, who is a better class of horse than Kohinoor or Merrily, was made a very hot favourite. He did not give his friends a moment's anxiety. A selling race for ponies was the next item in the bill, and the starter took charge of a mixed field of six, from which the public picked out the Australian gelding Bushrat as the most likely one. At the weights there was nothing else in it, and Robinson made the result doubly sure by slipping his field at the start. The Winners' Handicap provided a more difficult problem. Sir Robert was entered to make the pace for Turkish Flag, who was asked to carry 10st. to victory over a course of two miles, the confidence of the public in this magnificent galloway is unbounded, and there were not many doubts expressed of his ability to perform the tremendous task. The uncertain Artist was favoured by a few on account of his light impost, and the consistent supporters of the Love Lane stable followed St. Kildare. The native boy who rode Sir Robert did not follow out his instructions to the letter. He made the pace but not fast enough to suit Turkish Flag. The first mile was done in rather slow time, which allowed Gibbs to conserve the energies of St. Kildare so admirably that the horse was full of going when it came to a question of racing, and he finished a victor in a common canter. The Auction Stakes proved a good thing for Dick Turpin, who easily defeated Noffil the public favourite. In the Galloway Selling Race which followed, Soheil the well-known hunter, was thought to hold the other three little known ponies safe. But his weight stopped him, and an outsider named Expert, won with a lot to spare. The last race of the day was a handicap for Walers, in which favouritism was divided between Marvel and Fossiker, the two top weights. The Mysore horse, however, could have given his rival more weight and a beating at that distance. There will be another day's racing on Tuesday. Mr. Tom Le Mesurier has resigned the honorary secretaryship, and Captain Welmen has been appointed acting honorary secretary. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—"The Byculla Club Cup."—Value £50 sterling, presented by the Members of the Byculla Club with Rs. 750 in specie from the Fund, of which Rs. 250 go to the second horse. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 550. For all Arab and Bombay Presidency C.-B. galloways, 14 hands, and other classes 13-3 and under, qualified as in the "Corinthian Stakes" under Rule 10, General Conditions. Weight: Handicap, to be published the day before the race. Distance: 1 mile.

Mr Lanark's bn a gal St Paul, 9st 4lbs, Robinson 1
Messrs Cobb and MacCartie's b a gal Brilliant, 10st 5lbs, Capt. Holmes 0

Betting: 4 to 1 against St. Paul.

St. Paul took the lead at the start and kept it to the end. The favourite made a feeble effort to get on terms. Time, 1 min. and 43 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 750, with an entrance of Rs. 30; half-forfeit. A handicap for all Arabs that have been beaten during the Meeting. Nomination of horses, &c., as in the "Winners' Handicap." Distance, 1¼ mile.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 9st 8lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Abdoola bin Farao' b a h Merrily, 8st 8lbs, Pugh 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Venture; 2 to 1 against Kohinoor; and 3 to 1 against Merrily.

They waited on each other to the dip, where Kohinoor took the lead, but gave in beaten at the half-mile post, Venture then easiiy disposed of Merrily, and won comfortably by two lengths. Time, 2 mins. and 28 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race."—Rs. 600. For all ponies 13-2. If entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st. 6lbs. off for every Rs. 250 below that price. Lowest selling price to be not less than Rs. 500. Allowance: 3lbs. for every quarter inch. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Hunter's b aus gold Bushrat, 8st 7lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Essa bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Ralli's g a g Geordie, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim 3
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 7st 12lbs, Pillaji 0
Mr M's btk ch m The Shrew, 7st 6lbs, Clemenson 0
Mr Sabir bin Futtah's g a p Eclipse, 6st 8lbs, Nama 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Bushrat; 4 to 1 against Sir Frank, Geordie, and Success; and 10 to 1 against the others.

After a long delay owing to the fractiousness of the Shrew, they were despatched to a very straggling start, of which Bushrat had much the best. He lead the field all the way, and won easily by a length from Sir Frank. Time: 54 2/5 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners (Galloways, Ponies, G. R. Closed and selling Races excepted) at an entrance of Rs. 50 Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. Nomination of horses to be sent by 7 a.m. the day before the race. The handicap to be published by 10 a.m., or soon after, and declarations as to starting at the appointed hour. Distance, 2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's g a h St. Kildare, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 2lbs, Mahomed Sodha 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Turkish Flag, 10st, Ebrahim 3
Mr N M G's ch ch m Duchess, 8st 3lbs, Ramcharran 0
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist, 8st, Pugh 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Turkish Flag; 5 to 2 against Artist; 4 to 1 against St. Kildare; and 5 to 1 against the others.

Sir Robert led by several lengths from St. Kildare past the stand; the others were together about a length behind. This order was maintained nearly all the way round. At the half-mile post Artist was blown. Sir Robert still led, but St. Kildare drew level at the distance, and soon afterwards passed him, winning in a canter by a length. Turkish Flag could only get the third place. Time, 3 mins. and 56 secs.

5TH RACE.—"Auction Stakes"—Rs. 500, with an entrance of Rs. 30, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race. For all Arabs, 10st. 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Allowances; Galloways allowed 7lbs.; Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 10st. 3lb. Robinson 1
Messrs. Graham and Ralli's, Noffil, 8st 11lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr. H E A W's g a h Martaban, 9st 5lbs, Mirza 3
Aga A S Shah's ch a h Claymore, 8st 7lbs, K Mahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Noffil; evens on Dick Tarpin; and 4 to 1 against the others.

Dick Turpin went off with the lead and was never headed. He won by a length from Noffil. Claymore was not among the starters. After breaking his bridle, he disposed of his rider, and jumped the rails of the paddock, where he was secured. Time, 1 min. and 7 1/5 secs.

6TH RACE.—"Selling Race." Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arab and C.B. Galloways, 13-3 and under. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 4 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Weight for inches. Allowances: C.B.s 7lbs.; Galloways landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 7 lbs. Entrance: Rs. 25 to close at 8 a.m. this morning at the Grand Stand. Entrances to constitute starting declarations. Distance, 5½ furlongs.

Mr Cursetjee's b a p Expert, 7st 3lb, Chuggan 1
Mr Ali Abdoola's b o b mare Julia, 8st 5lbs, Noormahomed 2
Mr Lyttleton's g a gal Soheil, 10st, Capt Welman 3
Mr Ducat's b o b mare Honora, 8st 13lbs, Tookaram 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Soheil; evens on Julia; 4 to 1 against Expert and Honora.

Soheil led with Expert in attendance. At the distance Expert left his field, and won in a hack canter by two lengths. Time, 1 min. and 18 secs.

7TH RACE.—"All Horse Free Handicap." Rs. 500 for all horses. Acceptance: Rs. 30, to go to the 2nd horse, to be in the box by 6 p.m., to constitute starting declarations, 5 furlongs.

Mr J Deveraj ur's b aus gold Marvel, 9st 13 lbs, Pugh 1
Capt Houldworth's g aus gold Fossiker, 9st 10lbs, Capt. Welman 2
Mr Bapty's g aus geld Scamp, 7st 7lbs, Pillaji 3
Mr J Desaraj Ur's b aus gold Promised Land, 9st 8lbs, Mirza 0
Mr Baldock's blk aus gold Cobra, 7st 5lbs, Clemenson 0

Betting: Evens on Marvel and Fossiker; 3 to 1 against Promised Land; and 8 to 1 against others.

Scamp took a long lead, and Fossiker whipped in the others, who were all close together. At the distance Marvel overhauled the leader, and Fossiker coming through the field, challenged the Mysore horse, but Marvel easily shook him off, and won by a length and a half. Time, 1 min. and 4 2-5 secs.

PROGRAMME FOR EXTRA DAY.

TUESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1894.

1ST RACE.—For all Arabs who have never won a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Distance—1 mile—Weight for age raised 1 stone—Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice and oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—maidens allowed 7lbs, Galloways who have not won a race allowed 7lbs.

2ND RACE.—For all galloways 13-3 and under who have never won a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Australians and English to carry 11 stone. Arabs to carry 10st 7lb. Country-breds to carry 9st 7lb. Distance R C. Penalties—Winners once 4lb, twice 7lb, thrice and oftener 10lb. Allowance—maidens allowed 7lb., Landing allowance 10lb. Weight for inches

3RD RACE.—For all Arab and C-B ponies who were maiden on 1st January, 1894, and who have never started for a race to which Rs. 750 was added. Distance, ½ mile. Weight for inches—13-2 Arabs, to carry 10st 7lb, C-Bs, 10st 2lb. Allowance—Landing allowance 7lb.

4TH RACE.—Handicap for English and Australian horses who have never won a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Distance, 1 mile.

5TH RACE.—Welter Handicap for all galloways. Distance round the course.

6TH RACE.—Selling Race for all Arabs landed this season. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,250 to carry 10st. 7lbs. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 150 down to lowest selling price Rs. 500. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, five furlongs.

Entries which will constitute starting declaration for all races except handicaps to be in the box at the Grand Stand by 10 a.m., on Monday morning. Handicaps to be published by 5 p.m. at the Grand Stand. Acceptances by 5-30 p.m. Added money for all races, Rs. 199.

Entrance for all races, Rs. 10 to go to the Fund.

HARVEY WELMAN,
Acting Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 26th February, 1894,

Ordinaries will be held at the Grand Stand at 4-30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th.

BREAKDOWN OF THE ANTI-OPIUMIST CASE.

THE *Bombay Examiner*, a Roman Catholic organ, thus sums up the outcome of the evidence taken before the Opium Commission :—

The contention of the opponents of the trade in opium has long been that the use of the drug is detrimental to the health, the morals, and the prosperity of the people of India and China. And so energetically has the agitation against the traffic been conducted at home, so vividly have the evils of the opium habit been pictured, that very many excellent persons in Great Britain have convinced themselves that the nation is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty towards its subjects in the East, by tolerating the cultivation of the poppy within its territories and permitting the unrestricted use of the drug. A voluminous literature has grown up around the subject, in which the evils arising from the opium habit are strikingly portrayed, and in which the alleged immorality of the traffic is vigorously denounced. We can realise how dense is the darkness of public opinion upon this question when we find so impartial and enlightened a publicist as the accomplished author of the "History of Our Own Times" committing himself to the statement, that "it is hardly possible to doubt that the use of opium is, on the whole, a curse to any nation." This opinion is widely prevalent in Great Britain, and it is based mainly on the representations of Protestant missionaries in the East, who have persistently shown the traffic in an odious light by grossly exaggerating the evils by which the use of the drug is attended. The British public has been told that the use of opium among the masses of the people is fatal to health, is destructive of morality, that it leads to crime, and tends to impoverish the population. It has also been stated that it is one of the greatest hindrances to the successful prosecution of missionary effort. Consequently, that a grave moral responsibility rests on the nation, and that it is the duty of a Christian Government to put an effectual check to this iniquitous traffic. The Government is, moreover, denounced because it tolerates the trade, and its inaction is ascribed to the interest it has in the traffic by reason of the large revenue it derives from the consumption of opium.

But have the Anti-Opiumists established their case? If their allegations were capable of proof, abundant opportunity was afforded them during the past three months of bringing forward facts to sustain them. But no one who has followed the progress of the inquiry, no one who has read, even cursorily, the mass of evidence, documentary and oral, that has been laid before the Commission, can come to any other conclusion than that the case which the opponents of opium sought to prove has broken down utterly, and that the testimony they have adduced in support of their contention has simply discredited their whole agitation. In every part of the country from which the Commission has received evidence there is a consensus of opinion, rendered all the more remarkable by an occasional discordant note, that opium instead of being destructive to the health of those who use it, is, on the contrary, very beneficial in its effects; that the drug is ordinarily taken medicinally; that taken in moderation it is an innoxious and valuable stimulant; and that for certain ailments it is the most effectual and the cheapest remedy within reach of the poorer classes of the population. That there is occasional abuse is not denied; but numerous witnesses, whose veracity is unimpeachable, testify that the accounts generally printed of the evil condition of opium-eaters are very greatly exaggerated, and can in no sense be applied to the moderate users of the drug. Europeans and Natives, officials and non-officials, medical men in private practice as well as those in Government employment, all bear their testimony that opium is not the deadly thing it is represented to be, and that the evils resulting from its use have been greatly over-stated.

Among the other alleged evils resulting from the consumption of opium, it is urged that it leads to the commission of crime. If it were proven, this woul be a serious allegation. But we have the testimony of medical officers in charge of jails and asylums in various districts of the country, we have the evidence of several of the most experienced heads of the Police Department, and they all agree in stating that no crime of any consequence is fairly attributable to the use of opium. Nor in their experience have they ever seen those moral and physical "wrecks" with which the Anti-Opium literature has made us so familiar. These are officers whose duties bring them into daily and intimate relation with the lower classes especially, and who enjoy exceptional opportunities for tracing the origin of crime and for becoming thoroughly acquainted with the life and conduct of the 'victims' of the opium habit. Several members of the Missionary party—that section, particularly, which has been loudest and most vehement in its denunciation of opium, and which regards the traffic as absolutely immoral—have testified that the use of the drug has been a serious obstacle to the propagation of the Gospel. On the other hand, a number of clergymen and medical missionaries, unconnected with the prohibitionist agitation have come before the Commission, and in their evidence they distinctly affirm that they have never noticed that the consumption of opium bad been any hindrance to their labours as missionaries. The Protestant Bishop and clergy of Calcutta state in the memorial they presented to the Royal Commission that while admitting there are evils arising from the abuse of opium, they are of opinion that such evils are not sufficiently great to justify a restriction of the liberty which all men should be allowed to exercise in such matters, adding that medical testimony shows that opium used in moderation is in this country harmless, and under certain conditions of life distinctly beneficial. The Most Rev. Dr. Goethals, Archbishop of Calcutta, is still more emphatic. In the memorandum he addressed to the Indian Government on this question his Grace says: "It has been urged by some that the use of opium is a serious obstacle to the success of missionary work. Looking back with the experience of more than fifteen years of Indian missionary life and having consulted several priests of longer standing in the country, I have been forced to the conclusion, so far as Catholic missions are concerned, that the facts do not tally with this assertion."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: The resignation of Mr. Gladstone is now believed to be imminent. It is generally believed that the Queen will be advised to send for Lord Spencer.

MR. DALLAS, Assistant Meteorological Reporter, Government of India, goes home shortly on a year's furlough. Mr. Bion, formerly connected with the Asiatic Society, will be temporarily appointed to work in the Meteorological Office at Simla.

RAJA PRAMADANATH, RAY BAHADUR, of Dighapattia, Rajshahye District, who was a visitor in Bombay for a week about two months ago, has been installed on attaining his majority. It is to be hoped that the young Raja will follow in the footsteps of of his father, the late Raja Pramathnath, Ray Bahadur, who administered the affairs of his State with discretion, and was for some years a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th January, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 67,941-9-11, and for goods, etc., Rs. 58,762, 8-6, making altogether Rs. 1,26,704-2-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs.121-7-8. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 1,53,191-4-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-14-0,

IT is notified that at the examination for the Indian Civil Service, which will be held in London on Aug. 1, 1894, and following days, no fewer than 60 persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. The appointments open are fourteen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); twenty-five in the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); six in Burmah; eight in Madras, and seven in Bombay.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND is to leave England, on his return to India, in the last week of February.

PRINCE BORIS, OF BULGARA, has been baptized in the orthodox faith, though his father and mother are both members of the Church of Rome. The Orthodox Church includes 70 per cent. of Prince Ferdinand's subjects, and the rest are chiefly Mahomedans.

THE Marquis of Salisbury was on Feb. 3 the recipient of many congratulatory messages on the occasion of the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birthday.

THE first prize in connection with the "Battle of Flowers," at Nice, on Feb. 2, was awarded to the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, whose carriage was almost hidden by a beautiful arrangement of yellow flowers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. BARTHOLOMEWZ, Bengal Cavalry, General List, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, has permission to retire from the Service on April 2 next.

CAPTAIN H. G RYLAND, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, C. and T. Department, has permission to retire on March 1.

LIEUTENANT F. Tweddell, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer 28th Punjab Infantry, who has just passed out of the Staff College, has been permitted to proceed to Russia on duty for a further course of study.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. Henry Pettitt, £47,490; Mr. Demetrius Stefanoviche Schilizzi, £663,160; Duke of Leinster, £123,124; Sir Robert Palmer Harding, £49,681; Mr. James Levy Hart, F.R.G.S., £33,418; Lieut-Col. Henry Doveton, H.E.I.C.S. (ret.) £60,000; Mr. John Browne, £58,000; Mr. Thomas Butler, £48,000 Mr. Walter Francis Wrangham, J. P., £36,000 Mr. Charles Ambrose Hanley, £36,000, Mrs Mary Agnes Cunliffe, £34000; Mr. Charles John Middleton £33,000; Mr. Walter Marr Brydone, £27000; Mr. George Mander Allender, £13,151.

OWING to cholera having broken out in an epidemic form at Port Akyab, Professor Haffkine will probably interrupt his work in the Punjab and proceed to Chittagong about the end of this month. He is, however, anxious to fulfil his engagements at Kapurthala and Gujrat before he leaves the Province. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will continue the work after he leaves. The Professor's work has been very hard during the last month, and it is only with the greatest difficulty he has been able to get it done in time to fulfil his various engagements. In Pasrur tahsil, where he expected only to stay a few days, he inoculated over 2,100 people. He is now working at Dharmsala, and has already inoculated 675 men of the 1-2nd Gurkhas and over 500 of the 1-1st Gurkhas. A native paper has spread a report that five people died after these inoculatious at a carpet factory at Amritsar. We made careful enquires on the spot, and found that not only had none died, but that there was absolutely no foundation for the report. The Professor has done over 20,000 inoculations in India without a single death. It seems hardly necessary to mention this fact. But as some people have evidently believed the rumour, we have thought it necessary to mention it.

RANGOON is to have a statue of the Queen-Empress—that is if the Municipality agree to the conditions of the generous donor, who has offered a sum of a thousand guineas for the purpose. The giver desires to remain unknown, and all he asks of the Municipality is that it will make certain improvements in Fytche Square, where the statue is to be placed. Major Temple, who goes home this year, will see to the placing of the commission for the statue, which, it is believed, may reach Rangoon by the middle of 1895. The gift, and the manner of giving, writes an Englishman, may be commended to the notice of the disloyal clique of agitators in Calcutta, who are doing their utmost to prevent Indian gentlemen from subscribing to the Lansdowne Memorial Fund. It is gratifying to know that the threats to burn the effigies of certain native leaders upon the Committee of the Lansdowne Fund have proved ineffectual, and that other and more questionable attempts to intimidate have been equally fruitless. The only result of such tactics must be to defeat the object of the plotters, and to provoke the indignation of all classes, native as well as European.

THE 26th Baluchistan Regiment will this summer be quartered in barracks at Peshin, instead of going under canvas at Quetta. In agreement with this arrangement the 5th Bombay Infantry, now under orders for Quetta, will be distributed in detachments at Sibi, Kelat, Shalabagh and Spinwana.

THE Government have decided that the models of the unsuccessful competitors in the recent military cart competition will be returned at the owners' expense on application to the Secretary of the Cart Competition Committee within six months. Cost of packing and despatching only will be borne by the Government, and any models not so returned will be broken up. A *Gazette* notification will also be published shortly enumerating the models received.

MR. Cecil Rhodes, in his late speech at Cape Town, told an extraordinary story as showing the unwisdom of interference by the Aborigines Protection Society with Matabele affairs. When the charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, Her Majesty sent a letter to Lobengula telling him to recognise the charter; but at the same time there was a breakfast given by the aborigines Society, and they sent a letter also telling the King that he should work his gold himself, and that he should not give it to any adventurers. The two letters arrived together. The King made a careful examination, and found unfortunately that at the breakfast they were all gentlemen with white hair. Said he, "It is clear to me that Her Majesty is giving a nominal letter in favour of Mr. Rhodes, but her old councillers have sent another." This was in the terms of native ideas, and the King did his duty. Did those present know what duty that was? He promptly went and murdered the man who had witnessed the concession and seventy of his people, women and children, and when remonstrated with afterwards, said, "Oh, but the old greybeards told me to do it."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following report of the committee for the half-year

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfit, with the Overland Mails of February 9, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 10-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Penny and infant	Mrs Jellet and infant
Mr W R Beauchamp	Mr and Mrs Lester
Col and Mrs Stopford	Mr R K Beirnachi
Miss Woodwright	Mr E R Kay
Mr M H Mackenzie	Mr Vernon Hill
Mrs Anderson	Capt and Mrs C W Crawford
Miss Collins	Lieut Jenkins
Mrs Sanger	Mr J Robertson
Mr and Mrs Boylan	Mr Chaplin
Mr H Pickford	Mr Roberts
Genl Montgomery	Hon W Maxwell

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F H Chapin	Mr A T Bridge
Mr E B Alexander	Mr Henriat
Mrs and Mr A B Drummond	Mr E A Bridge
Mr E Brown	Mr and Mrs Treacher Collins
Mr J Banks	Col Filgate
Capt G F Bartlelot	Mr C Chambers
Mrs Chapman	Mr A Harvey
Mr Price	Mr R E de la Condamine
Mr Richard Pearce	

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr J H Curling — Mr A F Watt

FROM ADEN.—Mr Darashaw Pestonjee

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, is expected to arrive in Florence on the 24th of March.

The Empress Frederick has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke of York on Friday last visited King's Lynn, and opened a new technical school built by the corporation at a cost of £3,000. The streets of the town were profusely decorated, and were crowded with spectators.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, the consideration in Committee of the Local Government Bill (Parish Councils, &c.) was resumed. The clauses relating to the compulsory purchase or hiring of land for allotments were the main subject of discussion, and some important amendments were adopted by large majorities. On Monday the committee was resumed, and many amendments were discussed and most of them carried, including Lord Salisbury's amendment to Clause 11, requiring that only those who were directly ratepayers should be entitled to vote on charges to be imposed on the poor rate. The discussion was continued again on Tuesday and last night.

POLITICAL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., visited Leicester on Saturday afternoon. At a meeting held in the Opera-house, he referred to the steady growth of sober constitutional views in the great urban constituencies of England and Wales, which used to be the strongholds of the Liberal party, and said the explanation was that the Liberalism and Radicalism of to-day were not the Liberalism and Radicalism of a generation ago.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at the annual dinner of the West Bristol Conservative Club on Tuesday, expressed his conviction that the rejection of the Home Rall Bill by the House of Lords was cordially approved by the majority of the electors of Great Britain and tacitly acquiesced in by the Irish Nationalists.

Lord Rosebery has replied to representations made by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom with reference to the injury and inconvenience at present being suffered by British shipping at Rio de Janeiro. His lordship points out that a state of absolute conflict has been subsisting in the bay of Rio de Janeiro for months past, and that it is not possible for her Majesty's Government to intervene in the conflict without departing from the principles of non-intervention which they have maintained throughout the struggle.

A meeting of the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held on Tuesday, Mr. Channing, M.P., in the chair. Various resolutions, endorsing amendments made by the House of Lords in the Parish Councils Bill, and urging further amendments, were agreed to. It was also resolved that the Agricultural Holdings Act stands in need of amendment, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject.

IRELAND.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Independent Nationalist party have issued a manifesto to the Irish people, in which they intimate that, the funds provided last year having been "suspended," it has become necessary to appeal for means wherewith to pursue that policy. They denounce the administration of the Government as "confessedly a failure," and "undistinguishable from that we were accustomed to under the Tories."

GENERAL.

Mr. Gladstone, who is in excellent health at Biarritz, will return to London to-morrow.

Mr. E. Burne-Jones has been created a baronet. A similar honour was offered to, and respectfully declined by, Mr. Watts, R. A.

General Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and Mr. John Scott, the Khedive's Judicial Adviser, have been made Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The 26th annual dinner of the French Hospital took place on Saturday at the Hotel Metropole. M. Decrais the French Ambassador, who presided, paid a warm tribute of praise to his predecessor, the late M. Waddington, and among others who took part in the proceedings were Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, and Sir Polydore de Keyser representing the Lord Mayor, who was prevented by indisposition from being present.

The annual meeting of the Bimetallic League was held on Tuesday in Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Barclay. Sir David Barbour, late Financial Member of Council in India, discussed the present position in India and declared that an international agreement was the only satisfactory means of settling the currency question. A resolution to that effect was adopted.

At Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, the debate on Mr. Docke's motion in favour of placing the Metropolitan Police under the control of the Council was continued, and the motion was ultimately carried by 61 to 15 votes.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a correspondent, has expressed an opinion against any disturbance of the educational compromise of 1870, and his conviction that, if the supporters of Church schools succeeded in obtaining a share in the local rates, their success would infallibly be followed by an irresistible demand for local management.

A number of the unemployed met on Saturday on Tower-hill, and after some speeches had been delivered it was resolved to march in procession to Trafalgar-square. At Blackfriars, however, when attempting to march through Fleet-street, the procession was broken up by the police. At Trafalgar-square speeches denunciatory of the police and threatening them with retaliation were delivered, and a resolution was passed condemning the "false, foolish, and insolent" report of the Mansionhouse Committee on the unemployed.

At a meeting of the unemployed on Towerhill on Monday, J. E. Willams, the organizer, said they would again have a procession to Trafalgar-square by way of Fleet-street and the Strand. If the police dealt blows on their side, the unemployed would have chemicals on theirs, and would be determined to use them with the object of sending the police to heaven by chemical parcel post. This statement was loudly cheered.

A football match, under Association rules, between Middlesex and Kent, played on Wednesday at Chatham, resulted in a victory for Kent by five goals to one. Under Rugby rules, a match between Surrey and Hampshire was won by the former. A match between Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, at Huddersfield, was won by the former, which thus secured the county championship for the third year in succession.

Two football matches under Rugby rules were played on Monday between French and English teams at Bedford and at Oxford. The Englishmen were decisively victorious in both cases.

By a fire which occurred on Wednesday at Duncombe-park, in Yorkshire, the residence of Lord Feversham, the south-west wing of the mansion was completely destroyed, and the greater part of the valuable furniture, with Lady Feversham's jewels, was also consumed.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Wednesday to determine the validity of between 2,000 and 3,000 marriages which have been celebrated during the present century in Malta by clergy of the English Church and of various Dissenting communions. Dr. Tristram, Q.C., opened the case in support of the validity of the marriages, and his argument was proceeding when their Lordships rose. The case is expected to last for a week or more.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. B. Pauncefote, late Mad. C. S.; Major-Gen. A. S. Abbott, Ben. Ret.; Major H. M. Briscoe, Ben Ret.; Brigade-Surg. B. T. Suffrein, Mad. Ret.; Major-Gen. F. W. C. Ord; Lt.-Col. B. F. Domvile; Lt.-Col. A. Bickerstaffe; Sir W. McOnie; Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, M. A.; Mr. Peter Redpath; Mr. G. W. Childs; Prof. Billroth; Mr. R. M. Ballantyne; Dowager Countess of Ashburnham.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

SPEECHES BY SIR D. BARBOUR AND SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH.

THE annual meeting of the Bimetallic League was held in the Mayor's Parlour, at the Town Hall, Manchester on February 6, Mr. R. Barclay (chairman of the executive council) presided, and amongst those present were Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., (late Finance Minister in India), Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. Addison, Q.C., P.M., Sir H. H. Howorth, K.C.S.I., M.P., Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, M.P., Mr. W. J. Galloway, Professor Foxwell and Mr. W. E. Dorrington. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman said that the Lord Mayor of Manchester regretted his inability to attend owing to a prior engagement in another part of the city.

The Secretary (Mr. H. M'Neil) said a number of letters of apology for inability to attend had been received, but he would only read two, one from Mr. J. Shield Nicholson, of the Edinburgh University, and the other from Mr. H. H. Gibbs, President of the League. Mr. Gibbs wrote :—

"My Dear Mr. M'Neil,—I feel none the less strong in determination to support the true and ancient principles of Monetary Science, and none the less hopeful of success. "The stars in their corses" are fighting for us; at the cost, unhappily, of much suffering inflicted on commerce by the prejudiced obstinacy of some and the ignorant selfishness of others in the ranks of our opponents. With regard to the closing of the Indian Mints, the Home Government having resolutely set its face not only against the general adoption and even the discussion of the law of dual legal tender, but also ignored the suggestion of the Indian Government of a direct agreement being entered into between India and the United States, it was not surprising that India should desire to resort to the only alternative left to her other than a policy of complete inaction."

Professor Nicholson wrote :—

"Dear Mr. M'Neil.—During last 20 years silver has fallen to half its former value reckoned in gold, and the present outlook is more uncertain than ever. The closure of the Indian mints and the repeal of the Sherman Act cannot yet have produced their full effect. In 1892 the production of silver was three times the average of the years 1866-1875. About three-eighths of the amount was produced in the United States and nearly all of it (93 per cent) was purchased by the Treasury. It is extremely improbable that the supply will be diminished in anything like the same proportion as this decrease in demand. At the same time the closure of the Indian mints, if persisted in, will involve, directly or indirectly, a further diminution in demand. It seems then highly probable that, in spite of the recent fall from 38d. to 30½d. per oz., there will be in the near future a still greater fall. The effects of such a fall on the trade of the East, and on the difficulties of the Indian Government, hardly require to be pointed out to a Manchaster audience. There is, however, one effect of a more general character which seems to me to need special emphasis at the present time. Since the disruption of the bimetallic tie, in 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver has coincided almost exactly with the fall of the gold prices of commodities in general. Whatever explanation is adopted of the coincidence, it certainly cannot be considered accidental. It seems, then, natural to expect that any further fall in silver will be accompanied by a further fall in general gold prices, in other words a further appreciation of gold. Over 20 years the re-adjustment has taken place in gold prices, and it is not likely that the movement will be reversed on this occasion."

Letters of apology had also been received from Mr. Abraham Haworth, Mr. Samuel Ogden, Dr. A. W. Ward (Victoria University), Professor J. E. Symes, M. A. (Principal of Univers ty College, Nottingham), Mr. A. W. Flux, M.A. (Cobden lecturer, Ownes College), Mr. L. L. Price, M.A. (Bursar Oriel College, Oxford), Professor William Smart, LL.D. (Glasgow), Sir James Mackey, K.C.I.E. (late member of Governor General of India's Council), Sir Alfred C. Lyell, K.C.B., Lord Sherberne, Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., M.P., A. B. Freeman Mitford, M.P., T. H. Sidebottom, M.P., Major-general Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., Sir Joseph N. M'Kenna, Mr. Joseph Gibson (President Dundee Chamber of Commerce). Mr. J. T. Fielding (Bolton Operative Spinners), Mr. Thos. Ashton (Oldham Operative Spinners), Lieut-general Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., Major-general G. H. Saxton, and other gentlemen.

The Secretary then read the annual report.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said they met last year just after the adjournment of the Brussels Conferance. At the Conference the representative of the Government of this country was enabled to render the Conference abortive. The Government was apposed to bimetallism, and the subsequent vote in Parliament on the question was obtained by the Government on its side in order to make it accord with the policy of the Government, as represented by its permanent official at the Brussels Conference. The position with regard to the silver question was becoming serious. It affected not only one department of trade, but the whole commercial world, and especially India. (Hear, hear.) When a cause was falling, like the opposition of the Government to this question, it often happened that they professed the most profound determination never to give way, just as Jules Favre did near the close of the Franco-German war, but who nevertheless, gave up territory and fortresses within a month. It might be that a similar course would be adopted by the English Government and they would have to give way. They had no alternative policy to submit, and we must bimetallism or something in its place, and therefore, it was that they stood there that day more determined than ever to push forward their cause, and to ask their citizens to rally round the standard, and help it to a complete success. (Applaus.) In the report they had heard read reference was made to the circular they issued immediately after the closing of the mints against the coinage of silver and they said that it, fully justified the attitude then taken up by the League. It was very poor satisfaction to say they said it, but they saw things were happening just as they predicted would be the case. It was poor satisfaction, as he had said, but they must assert it, and it was some ground for congratulation that those who had so willingly disregarded their reasoning should give it at last attention. Every manufacturer in Manchester and every merchant in the kingdom was affected by this disastrous state of things, which must be brought to an end. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt at all that the moment the British Goverment set their face towards it, even if they gave but a glance at the settlement the bimetallists proposed, he ventured to affirm as a new prophecy that we should see very quickly a new aspect of things showing themselves. (Applause.) The one obstacle was the British Government—not the Government so much as the permanent officials, for when Mr. Gladstone and Sir. William Harcourt had spoken on the question they were simply echoing what the permanent officials had said. These men who kept in their shell said, "Oh let these fellows alone, let them talk, we have the power." (Hear, hear.) Was England to be governed by prejudice or by reason. (Loud applause.) Was it not time the country awakened to the importance and seriousness of this qustion. (Hear, hear.) The brightest side of their report was that which spoke of the progress the cause was making in London. In Manchester there were times when they were enthusiastic, and there were times when a little bright, sunshiny trade made them indifferent. (Laughter.) But if they were to carry forward any cause they must not look at casual circumstances. They might rest assured that so long as this question was not settled they would have recurring those difficulties which took away the profits and left their business without result. (Applause.) Any person who had followed Lancashire trade knew that during the past six months there had been a bright side in certain departments, but they also know that prior to May of last year there had been a long period of bad times for India. What was the next six months to be with things going on as at present? There was no settlement proposed? They held the field wiah regard to proposals. They were getting at it by a process of exhaustion. Everything had been tried now. There only remained one thing which might have been had at the very beginning. (Applause.) He urged that delay was most unwise, as every year made the matter more difficult. In view of the state of things in India, with which he maintained there was not a growing trade as had been alleged, the sooner they set about putting the question in order the better for all. (Applause.)

MR. DORRINGTON.

Mr. W. E. Dorrington (one of the hon. treasurers), in seconding the resolution, said that there was no remedy for the evil state of things at present but that which the League advocated. The events of 1893 had shown that there was no middle course between monometallism and bimetallism. They had seen the Sherman Act dropped in America because it became too heavy—it was based upon principles that were not satisfactory. They had seen Austria borrow 20 millions sterling, upon which she had contracted liabilities to pay interest, and yet they had seen that she dare not unlock the gold because she was afraid of losing it. They had seen India forced into what he might call a policy of despair, a policy which was already marked with failure. The fall of silver resulting from the closing of the India Mints proved conclusively to his mind that it was hostile legislation which drove down the price of silver. If so, then he thought it was fair argument that friendly legislation could set it up again. (Applause.) The fact was that under existing circumstances silver countries had a far greater producing power than gold standard countries. To all intents and purposes they had by their action in resisting this reform given a bonus to silver standard countries to produce against them, and with a fall in silver the extent of the bonus practically became so great that they could not compete against it. (Hear, hear.) They had as evidence of that the rise of the Bombay mills. They had their prosperous career during the long period from 1873 down to last June, when they had the closing of the Indian Mints. What happened then? They set up an exchange question, and within two months, if not within one month, the Bombay mills and millowners uttered an exceeding bitter cry against the measure which they had to face, and the geographical position of Bombay, by which they had set such store, was all of a sudden transferred to the Far East. They had seen during that period, and especially since the closing of the Mints, a most remarkable development of the cotton spinning and other industries in Japan. And there was no doubt whatever, if they believed as he did, that the Bombay mills developed under the stimulus given by the silver question, the same thing was equally true of Japan, and it was that silver question which had caused that remarkable development. They had the same thing going on in China to-day, and he ventured on the prediction that within five years, or at the most 10 years, they would have a bigger—development of competing industries—assuming that they left the conditions the same—in China than they had had in any other part of the Far East. (Hear, hear.) Coming back to Japan, and he thought they were simply transferring their industries to these silver-using countries, there was another point in which the East had an advantage, and that was in coal. That would also apply to Chaina. Japan had large coalfields, and with that coal being produced upon a silver basis it could be laid down throughout the East far cheaper than British coal, and they were already rapidly losing their coal business east of Suez because of their adherence to this gold standard. (Hear, hear.) The same was true also of silk. It was hardly likely that Japan and China, themselves raises of silk, would export their raw material for manufacture abroad when they were absolutely setting up machinery to manufacture the raw material which they were largely obliged to import. He did not know what they thought of the attitude of England, but he thought it was about as typical an instance as they possibly could have of a nation cutting its own throat. (Applause.) He thought they had earned the right to tell their opponents that they saw all these disadvantages, and to ask them what were the peculiar blessing in their system of gold monometallism to which they clung with such mysterious affection. (Applause.)

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S NEWS.

Sir David Barbour, in supporting the motion, said he did not propose to restate the theoretical arguments in favour of bimetallism. He would rather put before them a few propositions on the subject, and leave them to the consideration of those present. Since 1873 there had been in progress the most important monetary revolution the world had ever seen. Up to 1873 silver and gold divided between them the standard of money for the civilised world, and he had no hesitation in saying that up to that date silver was the most important. In 1873 the change began, and the plan had been continually applied to exclude silver from the coinage of the world. When this change was initiated the world was rapidly increasing in population. Wealth was being accumulated; foreign countries were being brought into more direct comercial and financial communication with us, and the time had come for an extension rather than for a contraction of the currency (Hear, hear.) He thought they would admit that a monetary revolution of that kind ought not to have been taken without full consideration. They knew that it was not so. That monetary revolution was now in progress. It began without full consideration of the probable consequences or any idea of the probable results of it, which, as all acquainted with money during the last 20 years knew, had been most serious. The results of the change had been disastrous, accompanied by unparalleled financial and commercial depression. It was said of a great architect that if they wanted to see his monument they were to look around. If anybody wished for proof of that proposition he would ask them to look round England and the whole world at the present time. (Hear, hear.) But it was not the case that they had now arrived at the worst. (Hear, hear.) The tendency was to still further de demonetise silver, and that would throw a still further strain upon gold. If the present policy of excluding silver was continued, there were grounds for the gravest apprehension, and it was impossible to apprehend the disasters in store for us. He did not hesitate to say that silver could not be excluded from the currency of the world; nevertheless; if the present policy was persisted in there would be an increasing strain thrown upon gold, and he thought they might anticipate that the results that had flowed in the past from throwing a strain upon gold would be the same as they might expect in the future from the same cause. He would call attention to the

EXPERIMENTS BEING TRIED IN INDIA.

He did not agree that those experiments had failed. It was true the attempt to hold up the exchange by fixing an artificial minimum had failed, and if the minimum were fixed at a higher rate than the economic conditions of the day justified, it could not possibly have any other result. The difficulties that had arisen were not greater than he anticipated, and were not greater than he thought could be overcome by a sound policy. But he wisned them to consider the question of that experiment on the supposition that it succeeded, and on the supposition that it failed. If the experiment failed the Indian Government must either go back to silver, and in that case they would have an immense fall in exchange, with repeated fluctuations, and no man could tell what it would do. If, on the other hand, it faile, and they do not go back to silver, the Government of India would remain with a standard which was neither gold nor silver, and there would be continual fluctuations with all the evils of the last 20 years repeated. On the other hand, if those experiments of the Government of India succeeded, and if the gold standard were established, the Indian Government must have a certain gold reserve of some magnitude, which would impose an additional strain upon gold. But that was not the only result that would follow. There were many men in that room no doubt who remembered the cotton famine during the Civil War in America, and the enormous demand there was then for the precious metals. If any such demand for gold arose in the future—and no man could prophesy with certainty on such matters he would like to know how that demand would be met, when it became simply a demand for gold. (Hear, hear.) It was the fear of that demand which at the present moment was exercising a considerable influence in Lombard-street, and he believed it was that fear which made a number of writers cry out and demand that the Indian experiments should be dropped. They feared if those experiments continued they might not fail, but whether those experiments succeeded or not, they had a very serious state of things to consider in the future. He thought for his part, having given a study of 20 years to the subject as earnestly as he could, he saw but one remedy—the remedy which was advocated by the chairman. (Applause). Therefore, the final proposition was this :—"That no final or satisfactory settlement of the currency question was possible except by means of international agreement, and the greater the delay in making such settlement the greater the difficulties there will be to overcome." (Applause).

Mr. Walter Shepherd (Dundee), in supporting the resolution, said that if all classes could be brought to see that the present position of commerce was so bad and alarming that our very existence as a nation was at stake, then a pressure would be brought to bear upon the Government which would be irresistible. He quoted figures for the purpose of showing that the jute trade, with which he was connected, has been seriously affected by the variations in the currency. The position and prospect of the British manufacturer was not an enviable one, and in placing before them the condition of the jute trade under the present system he emphatically declared that that condition had been brought about by our unwise currency laws. (Applause.)

MR. BEETON.

Mr. H. R. Beeton (London), who also supported the motion, said that Manchester was the Mecca of the devote bimetallist, but London was not beneath their consideration. (Hear, hear.) London was the monetary centre of England. It had been hitherto the monetary centre of the world, and therefore the public opium of London must necessarily weigh very largely with the Government in this country in any arrangements it might make for furthering the cause bimetallists had so much at heart. Mr. W. Lewis (brass-finisher, Bristol) also supported the motion. He said that Manchester had started many reforms, but none more important to the future of working men than that of this currency reform. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the remedy for this present trade depression lay in the adoption of universal bimetallism. (Hear, hear.)

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M. P. who was loudly applauded, said it had been thought they ought on all these annual occasions to make from year to year a fresh declaration of their faith. Therefore the following resolution had been put in his hands and he had the greates possible pleasure in proposing it :—"That the finances agriculture, industries, and trade of the British Empire—home, colonial, and Indian—are harassed and embarrassed by the constant appreciation of gold and the great instability and uncertainty of exchange between gold and silver standard countries; that there is no sound remedy for the grave and growing evils resulting therefrom, except bimetallism, on a broad international basis, at a common ratio, to be mutully agreed upon; that as experience has proved that this remedy would be sound, practical, and effective, and as it has been approved by a majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to negotiate without delay with other leading nations for a Monetary Union on these lines." (Applause.) He did not think it was altogether a misfortune that the day upon which they held their annual meeting was also the day upon which the annual statement of the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce appeared in the press. (Hear, hear.) He would refer them to this statement with regard to the condition of trade during the past 12 months, and its condition at the present moment. That statement was in his opinion argument enough that something required to be done. (Applause.) If he had ventured to use the figures quoted by Mr. Ogden it would have been said that it was a bimetallist's exaggeration and distortion of facts, but they were facts stated from an authentic source and they were figures which could be verified. He would only venture to give them one or two small figures just to bring things up to date. Two years ago they had a great discussion in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, when figures were produced with regard to certain matters. One was the index number, which, as they knew, indicated the variations in the gneneral level of prices. In 1870 he then pointed out that the "Economist" number, was 2,589. In 1892, when he spoke in the discussion at the Chamber of Commerce, he said it was 2,133 and he found that on the 1st of January, 1894, it had gone on descending until it had reached 2,082, showing that as yet there was no improvement in the general level of prices, but that it was still declining. If he took the fall in silver he found that at the beginning of the year it was 39 3-16d.; at the end of the year it was 35 5-8d.; and he was going to say that to-day it was 30¼d.; because that was the quotation in the newspapers this morning; but he had been informed since coming into the room that it had reached 30d., and was still going down. There was one other small figure, but it was an important one, and supported the view taken by Mr. Beeton and Mr. Lewis. That was with regard to the state of employment. He found from the Board of Trade returns that in January, 1890, the number of the unemployed was 1·70 of the population, whereas in December, 1893, it had reached 7·20 per cent., and this want of employment was being more and more felt among the working classes as tim went on. (Hear, hear.) He should be told by gentlemen of the monometallist persuasion that all this was due to exceptional circumstances, that there had been strikes, that there was over-production, and all the other things with which they were well acquainted. It was said that if we would only be patient, things would be better. They had been told that for the last 20 years. (Laughter.) The bimetallists had never misled the people by any false hopes. They had said, and said still, that whatever variation there might be in the prosperity of trade and the development of industries, there could be no good trade or prospetity in this country until the appreciation of gold was arrested, and there was some commercial stability all over the world. (Applause.) The bimetallists had been called pessimists. Those who called them so were right. (Laughter.) Bimetallists said that the main cause of the depression in trade was due to the want of bimetallism. It was so. He had read in the "Statist" of last Saturday as follows: "If we are right in holding the view, which we unquestionably entertain, that the increase in the gold output of the world will soon bring about a rise of prices, then trade and agricultural depression has reached its lowest level, and even in agriculture there will be a revival." That was

JUST THE BIMETALLISTS CASE.

Laughter and applause.) It was an admission that a fall in prices had produced depression, and that the increase in the quantity of standard metal would tend to raise prices and dispel the cloud hanging over our industries. If the "Statist" were right, then an increased supply of gold was sufficient to raise prices and bring about good trade. For the last 20 years they had been trying to adopt the same remedy, viz., to increase the quantity of the standard metal of the world, and so bring about the improvement which they all so much desired. (Applause.) Many of their number were surprised that people were so long in understanding this bimetallic question, and he had found out the reason. (Laughter.) He found that whenever anybody—and there were a great number—wanted to know something about bimetallism, they went and got Giffen's case against bimetallism. (Laughter.) That was the first book they perused. He did not object to people making themselves acquainted with both sides of the question, but he did think they might, especially in the first stage of the inquiry, read what the bimetallists said—(hear, hear)—because he would undertake to say that Giffen made a representation of their policy and principles which he (Sir William) did not recognise, and which were better but by Professor Nicholson. Professor Foxwell, and others. Giffen said that bimetallists regarded the ratio of 15½ to 1 as an ordinance of Providence, but he (Sir William) had never heard bimetallists say so. If anybody did that it was the monometallists. They had said the very opposite. They had said that so far from its being an ordinance of nature it was an ordinance of legislation. It was only through legislation that that ratio or any other ratio could be maintained. The report they heard read called upon members to do what they could to support the principles of the League and to promote it by every means in their power. One point which ought perhaps to have been brought before the council, was that in his opinion the time had arrived when the League should work hand in hand with the organisations in other countries, and that they should have an international movement on bimetallic lines. Bimetallists had been fighting their own battle in England from a merely national point of view, but he thought the time had arrived when they should work shoulder to shoulder with the supporters of the movement in other countries. This was a great international question, which must be settled, and which when settled, would produce results beneficial not to one country alone, but would unite them all in one bond of prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, who was announced as one who had made great sacrifices for the cause of bimetallism, seconded the motion. Though a stranger to Manchester he was not, he said a stranger to bimetallism. Talking about bimetallism was something like explaining in the limits of one speech one of the books of Euclid. That day they had heard the opinion of one of the most distinguished officials that the Indian Government had produced, and he would like to quote to them the opinion of another celebrated Indian officer, Sir George Chesney, M.P. for Oxford. Sir George had written frequently on the subject of bimetallism, but one opinion he had expressed, which was worth giving at that moment, was to the effect that the world, on this subject was divided into two classes, those who understood the question and those who did not. Of those two classes, said Sir George, "the former are all bimetallists." (Laughter, and "hear, hear.") He (the speaker) was not a distinguished Indian officer, and he could not venture to use such strong language, but at the same time he fully and completely agreed with it. One of their greatest difficulties lay in the meagreness and inadequacy of the arguments which their opponent brought to bear against them. He would for a moment give them an illustration, and he was afraid he must place even the great Prime Minister of England in the second of those categories of Sir George Chesney. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He was afraid that the Premier could not plead age as a reason for not being able to master this question. Only 20 years ago he brought forward, with all the magnificent gestures and power of voice and commanding authority in the House of commons, arguments which had been abandoned by their authors long ago. He said that if bemetallism were passed every one of them, monometallists and bimetallists alike would go to their banks and withdraw their deposits. He put the sum down at 600,000,000 sterling as the total amount of the deposits in the banks. There were good objections to that statement which he would give them. In the first place 600,000,000 sterling sovereigns could not be withdrawn, because they were not there and never had been there. (Laughter.) He believed that the reserves of the Bank of England might be put at something like 20,000,000 sterling. But supposing it were possible to withdraw 600,000,000 sterling, what on earth would a man who withdrew his proportion of it do with it? Would he bury it in his back garden? Its value would not be affected by the passing of bimetallism. As a matter of fact, bimetallism had been passed more than once, and not one single bimetallist or monometallist withdrew a single coin. (Hear, hear.) He went on to say that Mr. Gladstone's statement that gold had not appreciated was denied by the authority he quoted, viz., Mr. Giffen. Another great argument was that England was the great creditor country of the world—that England had lent money in gold, and therefore it was to England's advantage that gold should be paid back to her. Of course a man who lent money should get back that money's worth, but it seemed to him not the part of a great country to stand in the way of legislation with a view to make those sums of money whic she had lent to foreign countries appreciate and rise in value so as to get paid back more than she had lent. (Applause.) Was it becoming a great country like this to play the part of a

WORSE THAN SHYLOCK.

And demand back more than she had lent? (Hear, hear.) Was it to their own advantage? They had large investments with silver-using countries, and was it politic so to depreciate the assets of their debtors that they could not pay them back at all? The time would come, it was even come now, when those countries who were on the silver basis were so hit with this depreciation of their assets, which was silver, that not only would they not pay them back gold, but he was very much afraid they would not pay them back at all. (Hear, hear.) He was not standing there as an apologist for a new order of things. The onus of proof was with their opponents. (Hear, hear.) They pointed to the history of all times, and say that up to a certain year the world was practically bimetallic. (Hear, hear.) The monometallists could only point to the last 20 years in support of their theory. (Hear, hear.) What they wished was to revert to the old order of things, and to restore to its place in the world that metal which had been so unjustly deposed. Practically there were two great evils which, if this appreciation of gold went on, must result. In the first place there must be a fall in gold prices in gold countries, secondly trade between gold-using countries and silver-using countries must be brought to an end. There was one argument, which he thought a strong argument, used with regard to the wage-earners against bimetallism. It was said that the labouring classes who were in receipt of wages at the present moment profited by the appreciation of gold—that was to say that with their wages they were able to purchase more commodities, and that they were practically better off than they were before. With regard to this, they must remember that retail prices did not fall in the same proportion as wholesale prices, and also that, when the question of wages was talked about, they must bear in mind that continuity of employment was almost as important as the height of wages. (Applause, and a Voice: More.) He was happy to say that the feeling in London, even among bankers, was changing very considerably in the direction of wishing to entertain this proposal of bi-metallism. (Applause.) He thought the banking classes were beginning at last to realise that there was some truth in the economic doctrine of the quantitive theory of money that they could not demonetise half the money of the world without producing the most prejudicial effect on the value of the services which they yielded. They were beginning to see that a diminution in the value of money meant a diminution of the profitable employment of money, and, to a large extent, the destination of the assets which they held in their bank safes. (Hear, hear.) He meant to make that a test question. Trade was the foundation of the wealth, strength, and progress of the country. He should place this question in the front rank, and any candidate who would not consider the question and give his vote for a settlement of it on an international basis should receive no support from him. (Applause.) And if that example were carried out to any great extent they should not have much doubt as to the opinion of the House of Commons on the silver question. (Applause.)

PROFESSOR FOXWELL.

Professor Foxwell said that when addressing their annual meeting last year he spoke of the opinions of his colleagues on this question with reserve. He said at that time that his colleagues were generally favorable to bimetallism. He now spoke with more confidence. Everything during the year had tended to deepen the general confidence in bimetallism and there had been a solid acquisition to their ranks in the adhesion of Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P. They were practically unanimous in this matter that the monetary question would not be settled satisfactorily until an international agreement had been brought about. As to ratio, there were differences of opinion, but he did not think they would be serious when they came to be settled. (Applause.) It had been said that we were a creditor country, and therefore we must be interested in the increased value of our trade. It was not right; it was not to our interest to crush our debtors. We were interested in the solvency of our debtors and the prosperity of our customers. (Hear, hear.) They were told that cheapness was good. They were all interested in cheapness and in having increased purchasing power. But they might get this in two ways. They might get it by a rise of income and prices remaining stable, or by a fall of prices and income remaining where it had been. The question was which was the best condition for the general prosperity. Either had advantages to the individual; which was best for the trade and prosperity of the country? He thought there could be no doubt on that question. They had had enough experience of late of the effect of falling prices. Was it conducive to national prosperity? If they could stimulate trade and put it upon a healthy footing they would have greater production, and it was greater production that was the cause of prosperity. The only remedy for the present state of things was to revert to the ancient system by which silver as well as gold formed part of the world's tendered money. They had been going in the teeth of Mr. Giffen's advice upon this matter during the last ten years, and all this had been done by legislative action—distinctly by the authority and direct intervention of tinctly by the authority and direct intervention of Government. (Hear, hear.) He thought it had been clearly shown that the question was one which they could not settle for themselves in an insular way, and, in his opinion, the defect of the Indian Currency Act lay precisely here—that they had tried to make a national solution, he might say merely a parochial or local solution, of what, from the nature of things, must be an international question. (Hear, hear.) They would never settle the question finally and satisfactorily until they got international action. (Applause.) He saw no other remedy, and he would conclude by reminding them of the words of Lord Bacon: "Those who reject new remedies must prepare themselves for new calamities." (Applause.)

MR. MAWDSLEY.

Mr. J. Mawdsley, in supporting the resolution, said that though there might be some difficulty in some quarters in understanding bimetallism, they could all understand that trade was bad, and they wanted to know the cause of it. In a nutshell the cause lay in the shrinkage in the value of the currency of their customers. They did not get the same value for what they sold now that they formerly did, and the result was that trade was bad and they were becoming impoverished. The Bimetallic League wanted to right that by establishing to old-fashioned ratio between silver and gold. (Applause.)

The resolution was adopted.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—FEB. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr O C H Underwood, BCS.	Capt J Davies, ISC.
Mr H C Jones, B.	Lieut M E Nuttall, ISC.
Mr L E Kalberer, B.	Lieut R T Anwyl Passingham, ISC.
Mr J Curley, B.	Surg-Major A Tomes, B.
Mr J H Robertson, MCS.	Asst Apoth, C H Orman.
Capt F B Mein, ISC.	Sub-Condr C Wallis.
Capt C Jackson, ISC.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F S Copleston, BCS, 1 week.	Capt C M Gray, ISC, 6 mos.
Mr G J Noble, B, till Oct. 31st, 1894.	Capt T A R G Montgomery, ISC, 6 mos.
Mr W A Lesmond, B, 8 mos.	Lieut J G White, ISC, 14 days.
Mr J S Tumber, B, 6 mos.	Lieut E V Martin, ICS, 6 mos.
Mr T P Gadsden, M, 6 mos.	Lieut W N Evans, ISC, 6 mos.
Col T A Scott, ISC, 6 mos.	Lieut A Ward, ISC, till June 13th, 1894.
Lieut-Col J H Nevill, ISC, 6 mos.	Surg-Capt G B Trench, IMS, till Oct 15th, 1894.
Major H M Mansfield, ISC, 188 days.	Hon-Lieut R S Wildey, B Ord, 3 mos.
Capt E J Carter, ISC, 6 mos.	Condr C Lambert, B Ord, 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F Rawson, B.	Major W F Montresor, ISC.
Mr J Nisbet, B.	Lieut H M Browne, ISC.
Mr J O Burchell, B.	Lieut H P Ainslie, ISC.
Mr H D A Innes, B.	Lieut A E Barnard, ISC.
Mr A H Tucker, B.	Lieut R St G Gorton, RA.
Mr A C Tate, MCS.	Lieut H R F Anderson, ISC.
Mr J A McIver, Bo.	Hon Lieut W Scott, B.
Major-Gen G N Channer, CB, VC, ISC.	Sub-Condr E N M Hollis, B.
Lt-Col A B Stopford, RA.	
Lt-Col C H P Christie, RE.	
Lt-Col A H Mayhew, ISC.	

A STRANGER in Brussels just now is rather puzzled in passing by certain shops in the main thorough, fares to see an attractive, stylishly-dressed young lady inside the establishment tapping at the window and beckononing to him, while smiling in a most amiable and engaging manner. If the stranger is a young man, he generally turns round and walks back to see who is the pretty girl who thus seems to claim acqu

deavour to capture his wagons, in one of which it was hoped he would still be found. As the spot where Major Wilson and his men had passed the night was but a short distance from the King's encampment, it was still barely daylight when the 35 mounted white men rode up to it on the morning of December 4. As on the previous evening, one of Major Wilson's men, who spoke the Sintabele dialect, called upon the King to surrender. This call met with an immediate response, though not a verbal one, for scarcely had the interpreter ceased speaking when a body of men, estimated at about 100 strong, poured out of the enclosure, and, lying out in skirmishing order in the bush to the right of where the white men were standing, at once opened fire upon them at a distance of less than 100 yards. It was so early that the flashes of flame could be seen issuing from the muzzles of the rifles. The white men at once dismounted and returned the fire, when it was perceived that another body of natives were working round in the bush to their left. Seeing this attempt to outflank and surround his little party, Major Wilson ordered his men to remount and retire down the open valley behind them. At this time two horses had been shot, but no white man had been hit. The two men who had lost their horses were taken up behind two of their companions, and the whole party retreated at a hard gallop down the open valley, taking up a position behind an immense ant heap at a distance of about 600 yards from the King's encampment. They were followed by the body of Matabele who had first fired on them, and these men charged out boldly into the open, running down the open valley to within 200 yards of where the white men had taken up their position. Then, however, finding themselves exposed to a heavy fire from behind the ant heap, they swerved off into the bush skirting the valley, from which they kept up a continuous fire.

Very soon the second body of natives, who had been running in the shelter of the bush skirting the left-hand side of the valley, again outflanked the white men and opened fire upon them. Here two more horses were shot, but again no white man was wounded. Once more Major Wilson and his men retreated down the valley, hotly pursued by the Matabele, who, however, kept within the shelter of the bush on either side of the open valley. This time four men had to be carried on tired horses, behind the saddles of their companions.

ANOTHER MESSAGE TO MAJOR FORBES.

After retreating this second time for a short distance, the white men dismounted and once more stood at bay, Major Wilson then called up Burnum, the American scout, and Gooding, and asked them if they thought they could ride through Major Forbes and ask for reinforcements. "We will try, Major," answered Burnum, "but I should like Fred Ingram to go with us." Ingram being Burnum's great chum and fellow American 'scout. The three messengers at once galloped off, taking the King's wagon track, along which they had come the previous day, from the Tchangani River.

All this time the Kaffirs were keeping up a hot fire from both sides of the valley, which the white men were answering steadily. That Major Wilson thought his position a desperate one even at this time may be gathered from the fact that the last words that Gooding heard him say were, "Keep your hearts up boys. We'll fight our way out of this yet."

Burnum, Ingram, and Gooding, after leaving their comrades, at first rode down the valley to get clear of the Kaffirs in the bush to their right, and then made for the King's wagon track, which they were just approaching when they met a large body of Matabele coming up from the direction of the river. These men opened a heavy fire upon them, but, as their horses were moving rapidly, no damage was done, and the three white men outflanked and passed them. They had only just got clear of this first body of Matabele when they came on a second, much larger, force advancing rapidly through the bush, and evidently bent upon taking part in the attack on Major Wilson's party. When these men saw the three white men, they charged forward, thinking they would be able to surround them in the bush, every savage warrior humming out the word "Jee-ee," and producing altogether a volume of sound calculated to make the stoutest heart beat fast. It was with the greatest difficulty, Burnum told me, that he and his companions managed with their tired horses to outflank these swift-footed savages thirsting for their blood, but at length they got clear of them, and eventually made their way down to the Tchangani River, which they struck at a point a considerable distance below the wagon ford. At about 8 o'clock they reached Major Forbe's colum. During the night and morning the river had been rising rapidly, and in recrossing their horses had to swim.

Burnum, Ingram, and Gooding were the last men that saw poor Wilson and Borrow and their men alive, and we only know what happened subsequently from native report. I well remember when Ingram was asked by Dr. Jameson if it was not possible that Major Wilson and his men might have outflanked the Kaffirs to his left and retreated down the Tchangani River, the American scout replied, "I guess not, Doctor, four of the men were dismounted, and the horses of many others were completely done. Some of those with the best horses might certainly have got away, but they weren't the class of men to leave their chums. No, Doctor, I guess they fought it out right there where they stood."

THE LAST STAND.

We now know approximately what happened. The two Matabele regiments met by Burnum and his comrades on their way to the river closed up in the rear of Major Wilson's party, and the little band of white men were soon exposed to a very heavy rifle fire from every side, for it may interest Mr. Henry Labouchere to know that the Matabele, far from being savages, only armed with spears, as he had asserted, were at the commencement of the war possessed of from 1,200 to 1,500 Martini-Henry rifles in perfect working order, and over 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and of these rifles probably 800 or 900 were in the possession of the regiments that accompanied the King in his fight towards the Zambesi.

For some time the white men, who were most of them very good shots, kept their assailants at bay. One by one, however, horses and men fell dead and wounded, the survivors taking shelter and always keeping up a hot fire from behind the dead horses. At length, encouraged by their indunas, the Matabele, with loud shouts of, "Ingena go imconto"—"get at them with the assegai," "gwaza Mashlanza"—"stab them at close quarters," rushed in in overwhelming numbers, and, as the American scout Ingram thought they would do, the little band of Britons "fought it out right there." Even at the supreme moment when the savage warriors were fast closing upon them no man thought of mounting one of the still unwounded horses and trying to escape up the open valley towards the King's encampment. Like the Scots at Flodden Field, they stood to the last "in desperate ring" round their dead and dying comrades. One last deadly volley they poured into the mass of their assailants at close quarters, and then, drawing revolvers and clubbing rifles, died fighting to the bitter end.

Had Major Wilson given the order for a general *sauve qui peut* soon after the departure of the three scouts it is certain that some of the best mounted men of his party would have escaped. But at that time four men were already horseless and the horses of others were knocked up, and no man there dreamt of deserting his comrades and saving himself. They were not men of that class, and so shoulder to shoulder they stood and died together. Mashonaland has lost some of her best and bravest colonists, amongst them men like Alan Wilson and Henry Barrow, whose places no man can ever quite fill. Many a home, too, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and South Africa has been rendered desolate by the death of these brave men.

The end must have come very quickly. Commandant Raaf told me that he listened most carefully to the firing, which was plainly audible to Major Forbe's party on the south bank of the Tchangani, and that it was all in one spot, after the first shots near the King's wagons. At last there was a heavy volley and then silence. Then three *single* shots were fired, also in the same spot, after which no more shooting was heard.

Mr. Selous also gives an account of the lamentable occurrence by which two of Lobengula's envoys were shot. He expresses great indignation at the language used by Mr. Labouchere and other critics of the South African colonists.

Lobengula is said to be suffering severely from gout. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Renny-Tailyour have gone to assure him that the white man wants to treat him kindly.

Colonel Gildea appeals to his fellow-countrymen to raise some lasting memorial (he suggests in St. Paul's Cathedral) to the memory of the late Major Wilson and his brave companions.

THE North Eastern Railway appears to enjoy at least among Newcastle folk, no great reputation for the speed or punctuality of trains. In addressing a meeting in this great centre of industry, Sir Wilfrid Lawson awakened loud laughter by enumerating among the reasons why he felt pleased to think that he had "got there at all" the fact that he had come from Carlisle by the North Eastern Railway. "He felt," he added, "rather like the Yankee who, when the ticket collector came to him in a certain train and asked him for a ticket, presented a child's ticket. Said the guard, 'This won't do; this is a child's ticket.' 'Well,' said the Yankee, 'I *was* a child when this train started.'"

MR. DADABHAI ON THE CONGRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI returned to England on Sunday, Feb. 4, from India. Mr. Naoroj has told a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* that he was delighted with his trip, and with all he saw and heard:—

"You seem to have had no cause to complain of your reception?" "No," said Mr. Naoroji, "it was most enthusiastic. It began at Aden, and the display in Bombay was tremendous. Not an inch of space was left on the streets from the harbour to my house, and it took my carriage over two hours to go a distance of four miles. Every window was filled with sightseers, who shouted welcome. It was the same afterwards all along the railway route which I travelled. Night or day made no difference; indeed, I could get no sleep, for there were deputations at every station. It was, for instance, supposed that the Punjabis despised us. On the contrary, they were most enthusiastic. I received altogether some 140 addresses on the journy up-country, almost all containing thanks to Central Finsbury, the House of Commons, and the British people. The reception on my return by the North-West and Central Provinces was also very gratifying. Indeed, there never has been in the history of the country within living memory such demonstrations of popular favour."

"And what was your impression of the Congress?" "Most favourable. It was well attended, and its proceedings throught were characterised by great enthusiasm. The most pupular resolution passed, perhaps, was that respecting the simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service. The House of Commons declared last June that these examinations, which at present are held only in England, should also be held in India. This was especially gratifying to to the Congress. For sixty years we have borne disappointment in this matter. In 1833 the principle of thorough equality as to appointments was declared. In 1858 the declaration was repeated even more emphatically in the proclamation by the Queen; and again the promise was made on the assumption of the title of Empress by her Majesty, and also at the jubilee. But nothing was done. The House of Commons has, however, now vindicated itself and the honour of the British name, and the decision has had a great effect upon the Indian people. It has shown them that England is still actuated by good will towards them, and means to act justly."

"Did you notice that Lord Lansdowne, in his farewell speech at Calcutta, protested strongly against the pouring of 'inordinately strong doses of Western nostrums down Indian throats'?"—"Yes. But how foolish it is to make protests of that kind! It is the English who have educated us, who have made us acquainted with Western politics, and they ought to be proud of the National Congress movement instead of antagonistic to it. They tell us we should speak our minds, and when we do so, they say we are contumacious. But we are only following England's example. Whatever aspirations we indulge in we owe to England, and for Lord Lansdowne to talk about 'Western nostrums' as he did was certainly a pity."

"What about the general feeling of loyalty in the country?"—"It is, perhaps, more marked now than ever. The election of myself, a native Indian, to Parliament by Central Finsbury, and the passing of the resolution I have referred to by the Commons, have had an immense influence in this direction."

"And the future representation of India in the Commons?"—"We want some representatives of our own from India. The British Parliament must become an Imperial Parliament. At present India has not a single vote of its own in the management of its own affairs."

"Are the Indian peoples united on such matters?" "It was always my belief that whenever there was a national movement for the welfare of the whole people the whole people would forget their own differences and act as one man. And of that I am more and more certain every day. Some Anglo-Indians think they can divide and rule. That is a great mistake.

"What about the opium traffic?" "Personally, I am against the opium trade, and think it a great curse. But what is troubling the Indian people on this matter now is where the six millions which would be lost by its abolition is to come from. It is, I think, very unfair that India should be saddled with half of the cost of the Commission. Any similar inquiry by the House of Commons has always been paid for out of the British Exchequer."

"Is the general outlook in India on the whole favourable to England?" "Very favourable. If the Indian people are satisfied, your English power will be safe against half-a-dozen Russias. By a stamp of the foot you could raise two million men who would fight, not as mercenaries, but for their own hearths and homes."

AN EX-INDIAN OFFICER SENT TO GAOL.

ERNEST Scott Jervis, fifty-six, who was convicted last sessions "for that he, being an undischarged bankrupt, did obtain credit to the extent of £20 and upwards," was brought up at the Old Bailey on Feb. 7 for sentence. Mr. C. Mathews, who with Mr. Scarlett represented the prisoner, urged that the accused through his wife had done all they could to make reparation by coming to an arrangement with their creditors. As to the prisoner's dismissal from the Indian Army, in which he held the rank of captain, the matter formed the subject of debate in the House of Commons, and in the end the prisoner obtained £800 compensation. There was no doubt that since his conviction he had done his utmost to gain an honest living, and that, although he had lived at various places mentioned on the last occasion, he had not incurred the debts stated. The prisoner, in undertaking the management of the Eldon Dairy Company in the Waterloo Road for his wife, had no idea that he was committing a breach of the law, but there was no doubt that he was technically guilty. He certainly had no criminal or dishonest intention in incurring credit. Mr. C. F. Gill, who Prosecuted with Mr. Guy Stevenson, said that as the statement of Inspector Baker was impugned, the prosecution, believing that this was about the worst case of the kind which could come before the court, had directed further inquiry to be made, with the result that the statement was more than corroborated. Instead of doing the best he could to gain a living since his conviction and sentence of three months' hard labour, he had lived a life of fraud, the only business he had ever done being that in respect of the Eldon Dairy Company, in regard to which he was now before the Court. The prisoner had lived in mansions in various parts of the country. The Court would see the palatial residences he lived in by the photograph of the one he (Mr. Gill) produced. Having incurred debts right and left he (the prisoner) left. When sued, he met the claims first by the plea that the furniture was his wife's, and secondly, by the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt. In one case a decision was given against him, and the prisoner carried the case to the Court of Appeal, when the action was decided in his favour although the Court characterised his (the prisoner's) proceedings as dishonest, and expressed regret at being compelled to give judgment in the way they did. The prisoner was thus free to incur debts and to use his undischarged bankruptcy as a defence, as he seemed to have reduced this kind of fraud to a fine art. The prisoner lived at New Hall, Sutton Coldfield Crawley Side House, Durham: Cheddington Park, Gloucestershire; at Barnstaple, at Little Stoke House, Berks, and other places. In one day there were as many as six judgment summons against him. He (Mr. Gill) submitted that this was a case for an exemplary sentence if ever there was one. The Common Serjeant thought this was a very bad case, and that he should not be doing his duty, having regard to all the circumstances, unless he passed a sentence often months' hard labour, to date from last sessions.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE thirty cadetships offered at the recent Army examination with a view to appointment to the Indian Staff Corps have been awarded to the undermentioned gentlemen.—Queen's Cadet.—P. T. Stainforth. Queen's India Cadets.—D. S. Browne, J. S. Rivett-Carnac, H. M. Durand, O. A. G. FitzGerald, E. C. Conway Gordon, A. C. Harris, W. P. N. Hicks, G. A. MacWatters, H. Miller, W. R. Ross. Honorary Queen's India Cadets.—C. C. A. A. Hughes, B. H. Ryves. University Candidate.—M. Sing. Competitors.—L. R. Vaughan, V. G. Menzies, K. Henderson, G. H. Sawyer, W. M. Fordham C. D. Duxbury, B. E. Forbes, G. S. Clarke, S. M. Tahourdhin, E. H. Waring, A. P. Gibbs, L. Slatter, F. L. M'Mahon, E. C. L. Wallace, I. A Keble, H.R.E. Pratt.

THE severe cold which swept over the whole of Italy a month ago did not spare Venice. The snow was five or six inches deep, and more where it had drifted. A correspondent says the streets and Piazza were almost deserted. At San Marco the bright mosaics and bronze horses looked out of place and unhappy under their snow coverings. The snow was cleared away from the roads, and great heaps were made in the Piazza. On the narrow pathways it froze so hard that it was difficult to keep one's footing. The lagoons from Mestic and all along the mainland are one sheet of ice, stretching almost to Venice itself, and large masses are floating in the Grand Canal. Anything more funereal and gloomy than the sight of the black gondolas creeping about with snow on them cannot be imagined. Great suffering and misery prevail among the poor.

BRITISH NOSTRUM-MONGERS IN INDIA.

The *Times* of Feb. 5, in its article on "Indian Affairs," says:—The import of panaceaso untried in Britain, or rejected by the common-sense of the nation, has become a distinctive feature of Anglo-Indian commerce. At this moment a British Commission in India is discussing the total prohibition of the Indian national stimulant—a proposal which, if applied to the British national stimulant, would shatter any Ministry that brought it forward. At the same time an English lady "Spiritualist" is wooing Bengal audiences to her last new faith by assuring them that "if the youths of India would act up to the traditions of their past, instead of fawning on a foreign Power, they would not long remain under a foreign yoke." We quote these words from a newspaper. If Mrs. Besant used them, or any words like them, she is merely doing harm in her own way, as the British constitutionmongere for India, and the anti-opium fanatics, have been doing harm in theirs. The really important thing is that this reactionary appeal to popular feeling is "India's mission to the World," as preached by an Englishwoman in Calcutta. The new propaganda makes a skilful use of three forces that are now struggling towards concentration in India. One of them is that political unrest, or let us put it more generously as those political aspirations, which form the legitimate and inevitable results of Western education and of British ideals of national life. Another is the reaction against these same modern influences, and a widespread conviction that the West can furnish no complete solution for the problems and conditions of Eastern existence. This reaction finds expression in many ways. It explains the political aloofness of the Mahomedans in regard to the Indian National Congress; it animates religious revivals, such as the Cow-protection Society, among the Hindus. The third force is derived from a general feeling that the ancient faiths of India are themselves outworn. Large sections of the Hindu population are waiting for a new religion as they are waiting for a new social organisation, and for a new domestic life. The most important of recent attempts to supply this religious need has been the Buddhist movement. During the past ten years the British Government of India has become, next to China and Japan, a leading Buddhist Power. In Lower Burma the Buddhists form one of the most rapidly increasing races dealt with by the Indian census. In Upper Burma a vast new population of Buddhists have passed under British rule. On the Indian continent a society with many branches and an ably conducted journal has been formed for the revival of the Buddhist faith.... Mrs. Besant, with her English and American fellow-workers, has drawn that revival forth from its humble meeting-houses in back streets, and rendered it an object of interest to thousands of excitable people in the Town Hall of Calcutta. She has also given it a political aspect, which will secure the support of the aspiring educated Hindus. Her programme is infinitely more ingenious than the crude reactionary movements which have hitherto taken place in Bengal. For, while it starts with the appeal back to antiquity, so dear to orthodox Hindus, it enlists many of the elements of Indian progress and of Indian discontent. There seems also to be a probability that it will divest itself of the silly conjuring element. The religion of Buddha was essentially a religion for intelligent men and women. Recent research has disclosed the stages by which magical rites entered into and corrupted it. Exactly the same supernatural claims which are now made by the "esoteric" Buddhists were made by the Hindu exorcist and sorcerer long before they crept into the Buddhist faith. Almost at the time when Mrs. Besant was discoursing in Calcutta, with the chief American missionary of esoteric Buddhism in the chair, Dr. Waddell was demonstrating to the Royal Asiatic Society in London the long-continued processes by which degraded forms of Hinduism overspread the ancient Buddhist faith. If the new Buddhist propaganda has the good sense to get rid of the conjuror's cabinet it may produce startling results, and not in India alone.

The Government of India has now got to the bottom of the other reactionary revival which led to the murderous riots of last year. It has, by a fair and patient investigation, done its best to allay the sectarian animosity from which they arose. Indeed, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had taken successful measures for disarming those animosities in his own province some time before the crises of last autumn arrived. Sir James Lyall found that the Hindus were by no means the only persons to blame, and he pointed out that our British habits of thought are apt to blind our officers as to the real state of the case.

The resolutions and reports of the various local Governments on this difficult subject, whether in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, or Bombay, form a striking commentary on the light-hearted utterances of members of Parliament and lady lecturers on their trips round India. They make us realise afresh how easily religious propaganda in India pass in political movements. It was not without reason that almost the last words of Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy were words of warning against thrusting British nostrums down Indian throats. Each winter sees a shipment of peripatetic politicians and philanthropists from England to the East, for some of whom the game of lighting crackers in a powder magazine has a curious fascination. We should never forget that the one great Indian power which rose together with our own on the ruins of the Mughal Empire, and which disputed the supremacy in Northern India with ourselves down to the middle of the present century, grew out of a religious confederacy. From first to last the Sikhs were a sect rather than a nation.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

A DESPATCH from Admiral Benham, reporting the measures he has taken to protect American merchant vessels in the harbour of Raio de Janeiro from insurgent fire, has been made public at Washington. The Government has replied, endorsing the Admiral's action and leaving all further measures to his own discretion.

Lord Rosebery, replying to representations from the Chamber of Shipping with reference to the injury suffered by British shipping at Rio de Janeiro, states that the senior naval officer is doing his best, but points out that a state of acute conflict has been subsisting in the bay for months, and it is not possible for her Majesty's Government to intervene without departing from the principles which they have maintained throughout the struggle.

The Government cruisers Nictheroy, America, and Aurora are said to have had their machinery disabled by unknown members of their crews. The insurgents claim to have captured the Government transport Itajnu, with Admiral Goncalves on board. This, however, is denied by the Government. A steamer laden with ammunition from the Government, proceeding to Bahia from Rio de Janeiro, was wrecked outside Bahia and the cargo was lost. Three of the crew were saved.

The Government forces are reported to have suffered a serious defeat, with the loss of 200 killed, at Curitiba, the capital of the State of Parana.

The Government have seized a tug belonging to an English coal company in the harbour of Rio de Jeneiro, on the ground that it has been detected in the act of smuggling dynamite on board one of the insurgent cruisers.

Under date Pernambuco, Jan. 16, a correspondent writes:—"On the 13th inst. a Brazilian ex-sergeant, Silvino by name, who started at Fort Santa Cruz a revolution in favour of Admiral Mello, and who had previously deserted from the army here, returned to this town on board the steamship Wordsworth. When this man landed he was recognized, arrested, and shortly afterwards shot. When he was searched in prison a piece of paper was found on him bearing the words "Apply to Blackburn, Needham, and Co." Messrs. Blackburn, Needham, and Co. are well known here, though, at present, none of the partners of the firm are staying in Pernambuco. But the general commanding here sent ten soldiers with side-arms, who marched into the office and summarily took possession of the person of young Mr. Charles Blackburn without a warrant. He was marched off to the quartel (barracks), and asked a few questions, though none referring to the piece of paper found upon the man Silvino. In the meantime the British Consul was made aware of the occurrence, and went at once to the quartel. Some hours afterwards young Blackburn was set at liberty. He then wished to know why he had been arrested, but no answer was vouchsafed beyond the fact that he 'could go.' The British Minister at Rio has been communicated with, and the foreign community here are very indignant about the matter."

SIGNOR SALVINI relates for the benefit of the readers of the "Century" some of the mishaps that have befallen him on the stage. He was once acting in a play called "Twenty-seven Years After," at the famous Niccolini Theatre, in Florence, and was just beginning a song, when a candle of the chandelier which hung in the middle of the room tipped over against a loose edge of the light cloth that wrapped the cord by which the chandelier was suspended, and the fire instantly enveloped this, and ran up to the loft, in which were stored a number of rolls of paper scenery. Cries of "Fire, fire!" filled the house. In an instant the actor jumped on a chair, leaped in the air, and caught the chandelier, which the weight of his body brought down, bringing with it the flaming tissue. He was scorched about the wrists and hands, but the danger was averted and tranquillity restored.

THE UGANDA REPORT.

AMONG the crop of rumours just now current in the political clubs, most of which must be accepted with a judicious scepticism, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is one bearing on the attitude of Lord Rosebery on the Uganda question. It is said that a serious qustion has arisen in the Cabinet over Sir Gerald Portal's Report. If there is any truth in this rumour, it may supply the reas on why the report has not yet been published. It is pretty well known that Sir Gerald has reported in favour of a declaration of a protectorate, and Lord Rosebeay is said to be insisting on this policy being carried out. Mr. Gladstone and the majority of the Cabinet, it is alleged, hesitate to do this because of their fear of the Radicals. They are afraid that if any movement were made in the direction Lord Rosebery desires a very strong attack would be made on the Government. As it is, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, a deadlock exists, and the Report is being suppressed for the present. This matter is a topic of open conversation at the Foreign Office. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* repeats this rumour. He says he is assured on an authority which he believes to be unimpeachable that the reason why Sir Gerald's Report has been kept back is that there is a serious divergence between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone over the suggestions it contains. The correspondent adds:—There is every reason to believe that the suggestions of Sir Gerald are in favour of what may be described as the forward policy. We may be sure that Mr. Gladstone would not consent to place himself in opposition to Lord Rosebery, unless he had strong reasons impelling him. As a fact, he is afraid of the Labouchertan section. There is no doubt that if Lord Rosebery should succeed in his purpose, there will be a strong and envenomed attack made upon the Government by Mr. Labouchere, and on this subject Mr. Labouchere is a factor who cannot be disregarded. The Press Association, however, states that nothing whatever is known in official circles of the reported disagreement. Sir Gerald was sent to Uganda only to give his impressions of the country, whether it would be desirable as a Crown colony, or whether it should be transfered to a representative subsidised company. This report has not yet been published, and, with the exception of the Cabinet, remains a secret. It has transpired, however, that our late Consul at Zanzibar was in favour of retaining the country, but under what conditions his Report alone can show. Parliament will be able, however, to discuss the question when the account for the mission to Uganda is presented by the executors of Sir Gerald.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

AT a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held on Feb. 8 at the Imperial Institute, Mr. E. O. Walker read a paper on "Telegraphic communication between England and India, its present condition and future development." Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presided over a numerous attendance.

The lecturer premised that having been for many years engaged in the Telegraph Service of India, he was well able to review what had been done in the past, and to suggest what was needed to bring about improvements for trade purposes. Reviewing the history of his subject, Mr. Walker said the first steps to secure such communication were attended with great difficulties and opposition. This was especially the case with the overhead line, and communication was not established until 1865, when a message took eight hours and a-half in transit between Karrachi and London, and the service was hindered by frequent and serious interruptions up to 1870. In November, 1869, the Great Eastern steamship left Portland with over 2,000 miles of cable for a submarine line, and by March, 1870, Bombay was placed in communication with London, and in 1872 the financial success of the Eastern Telegraph Company was secured. Another company was formed in 1869 to connect England and France with the north of Europe, China, and Japan, by which communication could be obtained with India by way of Singapore. After dealing with the changes that had been made in the tariffs from time to time, Mr. Walker urged that the present terms were too high, and showed that the revenue in 91-92 from Indo-European traffic was little more than in 1881-82. It was essential to secure a lower tariff that the overhead lines should be extended. Next year the convention between India and Persia would expire, and that would be a good opportunity to revise the arrange ments governing overland communication with India. There ought to be a line between Shiraz and Jask, in Persia, to complete the overland line between London and Calcutta; another from Mashad to Herat, and thence to Candahar and Quetta; while a third important gap in the Asiatic systems of telegraphs would be filled up by a line from Merv to Herat via Penjdeh. A second trunk line through European Russia by way of Merv and Herat and so to India would afford a valuable alternative route in time of peace.

Observations upon the subject of the paper were offered by Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Fincham, and others, and the chairman tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Walker for his paper.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S PIANO AND DOG.

Among the applicants on February 6 to Mr. De Rutzen, at the Westminster Police Court, was a retired Indian medical officer, Surgeon-Major Wallick, who said that he was reluctantly driven to ask his worship's opinion as to whether there was any means of stopping the continual piano strumming which went on in adjoining rooms next door to his residence in Royal Avenue, Chelsea. He did not so much mind music, only he was obliged to say that the lady and gentleman could neither sing nor play well, and when anyone strummed away and sang without the slightest ear from morning till night, it was more than a trifle monotonous. (Laughter.) He was rather an invalid, getting old after long Indian service, and having had two and a-half years' experience of the annoyance, he was exceedingly anxious for peace and quietness. Mr. De Rutzen, eliciting from the applicant that the lady and gentleman—a retired major and his daughter—came to their rooms before he did, remarked that he (applicant) went to the nuisance. The applicant laughingly admitted that was so. He might have perhaps longer tolerated the young-lady pianist; but since she had been out of town with her father, the cook and housemaid kept the piano going more than ever. They made dismal attempts at music from morn till night—(roars of laughter)—having probably nothing better to do. And they had a little dog at this house. It had all the agility of a cat, and its constant amusement was to jump on the wall dividing the gardens and run up and down, barking at nothing in particular. (Loud laughter.) Mr. De Rutzen (with an amused smile): I am afraid I can't help you. Evidently you know what living in town is. The applicant: Yes, I know the difficulties. I know too the result of the last music case before the courts; but really the piano as it is played and the little dog in combination are very distracting. Mr. De Rutzen: Well, if an officer is going that way he might perhaps be instrumental in putting a stop to the vagaries of the little dog on the wall—(laughter)—but with regard to the piano playing—well, I'm afraid I can't help you.

LORD DUFFERIN ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN were present on Feb. 2 at a meeting of the "Franco-English Guild," an assoction founded in Paris by Miss Williams, with the object of enabling the French and English to know each other better through the medium of English classes and lectures. Lord Dufferin delivered an address, in the course of which he said he thought the misunderstandings exhibited from time to time in the public press of the two countries arose from an entire misapprehension of each other's habits, history, and sentiments. He hoped the English papers would propagate the truth, for in England all classes held France in the highest esteem for the part she had taken in the world's history, and the way in which she had carried through all time the standard of civilisation, and especially for the leading position she had taken from generation to generation in the development of all the arts which minister to the refined tastes of mankind. He hoped that the ladies of both countries, not members of the guild, would regard each other's country with mutual esteem and affection. Lord Dufferin went on to tell a story of a young French lady whom he met at a time when there was a certain amount of bitterness in the newspapers, and to whom he ventured to say that he was afraid the English were not very popular in France. The young lady replied, "Popular! Why we hate you." She admitted that the English were very nice people when one knew them, but she disregarded this, and warmly remarked, "But you burnt Jeanne d'Arc." Certainly England had a share in that act of cruelty and injustice; but France also had partisans and confederates in that iniquity. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin referred to the difficulties created in diplomacy by the misconstruction of motives consequent upon misunderstanding and ignorance, and wished the guild success in its efforts to promote a better understanding between the two countries.

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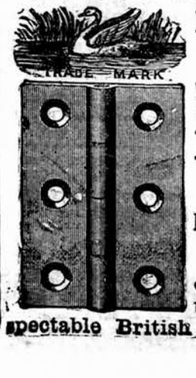

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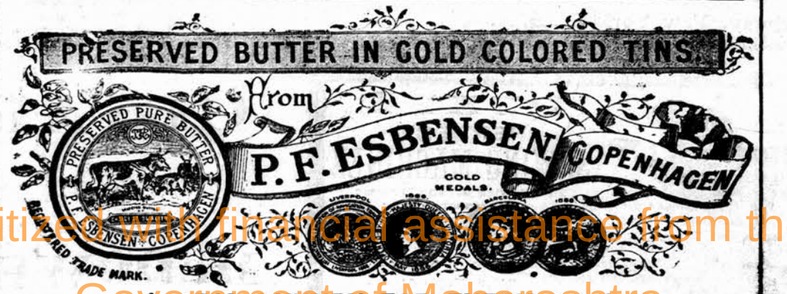

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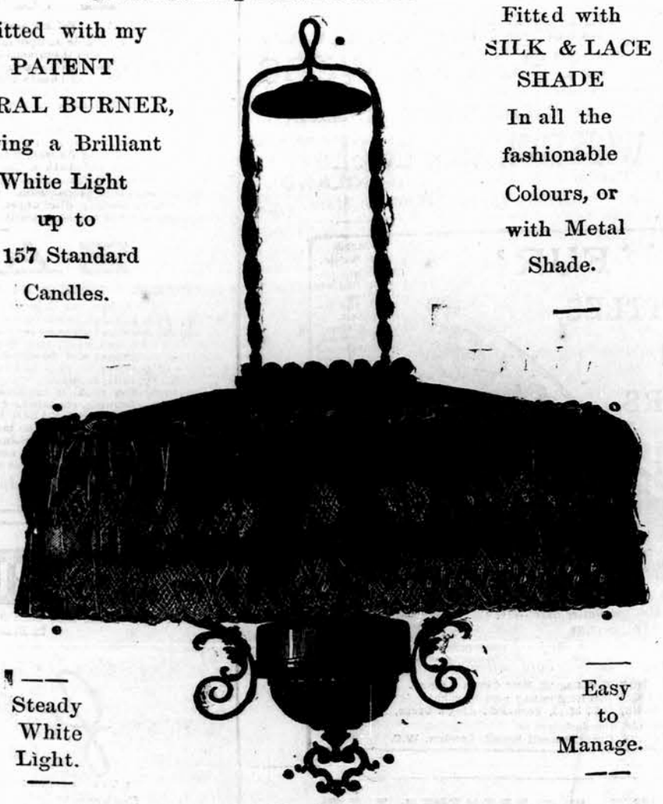

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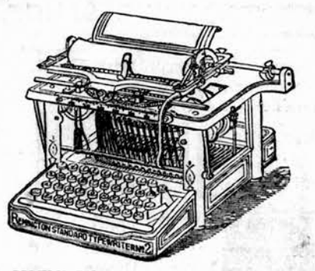

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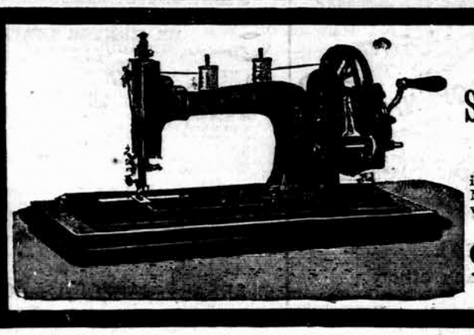

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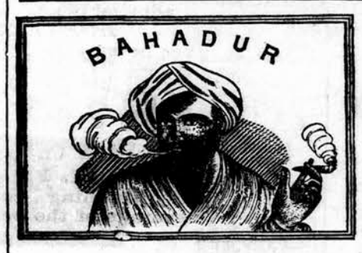

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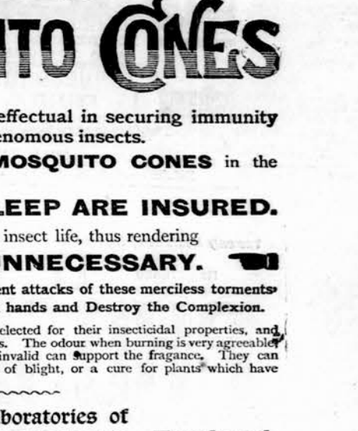

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